FOR LONDON.—The fine Ship THOMAS COUTTS, of 1300 Tons, Captain R. E. WARNER, of the H. C. Service, expected to arrive in few days, for terms of freight and passage apply to Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE.—Bombay, 6th May, 1839.

NOTICE.
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Directors, of this institution have appointed a Committee for the purpose of accepting risks, issuing Policies, and transacting generally the business of the Society at Bombay. Forms of application, Tables of Premiums, and every information connected with the Society can be obtained at our office.

LECKIE AND Co.
Agents, Bombay Branch Universal Life Assurance Society.

SUPREME COURT.
ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of THOMAS BURFORD, *late a Lieutenant Colonel of Native Infantry in the Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the above named THOMAS BURFORD, deceased, granted to the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of this Honorable Court on or about the seventh day of May last, may be revoked and Cancelled, and that Letters of administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, Estate and Effects of the said THOMAS BURFORD, deceased, with Probate of his said Will annexed thereto, may be granted to LEWIS GRANT, and ANDREW FARQUHARSON, of Bombay Merchants, and Copartners in the House or Firm of Messrs. Forbes and Company at Bombay, as Attornies of *Edward Burford* and *Edward Toller*, the Executors named in the said Will. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 29th day, of April 1839.

C. A. WEST,—*Proctor.*

SUPREME COURT.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 23d day of February 1839, made in a certain cause depending in the said Court wherein *Meerza Mahomed Jaffer bin Meerza Mahomed Jawn* is complainant, and *Meerza Ally Jawn bin Meerza Mahomed Jawn* and *Meerza Doos Mahomed Khan*, are Defendants, the Creditors of the said Meerza Mahomed Jawn, the Intestate in the pleadings in the said cause named are peremptorily to come in by themselves or their Solicitors before EDWARD DAVIES, Esq., the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers in the Court House at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective Debts and claims on or before the 15th day of May next, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 30th day of April, 1839.

A. S. AYRTON.—*Complainant's Solicitor.*

اظہار انکہ

مطابق حکمنامہ یعنی ڈکری عدالت سپریم کورٹ منجی مورخہ ۲۳ ماہ فیبروا ری ۱۸۳۹ درخصوص مقدمہ مرجوعہ عدالت مصدرہ کہ درمیان مرزا محمد جعفر بن مرزا محمد جان مدعی و مرزا علی جان بن مرزا محمد جان ومرزا دوست محمد خان مدعی علیہم مي باشند بقرض خود ہان ترکہ مرزا محمد جان کہ بدون نبودن وصیت نامہ فوت شدہ ودرین قضیہ نام اوست اطلاع داده مي شود کہ علي الغور خود بخود یا بوساطت وکلاي خود پیش اورده دیویس صاحب اسکوئر کہ ماسٹر کورٹ است درافس وکر درخانہ کورٹ مرقومہ مي است حاضر شدہ دین وقرض ودعوي خود را کہ بران ترکہ مذکورہ باشد تا تاریخ پانزدہم ماہ ایندہ مي یا قبل از تاریخ مذکور ثابت سازند ودرصورت تہاون وعدم حضور واثبات ایشان یعني قرض خواہان مذکورین ہرکہ باشند بعد از مدت مرقومہ ازفایز شدن بہنافع وحاصل حکینامہ ڈکري مصدرہ محروم خواہند بود

تاریخ ۳۰ اپریل ۱۸۳۹

دستخط ـــــ ، یس ارٹن وکیل مدعي

THE UNDERSIGNED have just landed, a batch of both ALLSOPP'S, and BASS'S golden Ale, which is of superior quality, and is on sale at their Godowns at a moderate price,—also:

Sherries in Butts at ..... Rs 550
Ditto of superior quality ..... " 700
in bottle 21 Rs ₹ Dozen.
Superior Madeira, from Murdock, Shortridge and Co. At ..... Rs 750, ₹ Pipe.
Sparkling Champaign ..... Rs 45. ₹ Doz.

FRITH and Co.
Nesbitt Lane May, 6th 1839,

HOUSE WANTED.—A merchant is in immediate want of a small House in the Fort, or apartments consisting of about four rooms; if with stable and Godown will be preferred.—Apply to Mr. A. W. HUSCHKE, Sanatarium, Bombay.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned Ind and Smith's, Pale Ale of October brew "Imported" ex "Maria"—

THOMAS JEFFERIES & Co.
Meadows Street, 7th May, 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.
PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES
No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 7 MAY, 1839. No. 3237.

FOR SALE 700 reams of Blue, and 500 Ditto of White, Portuguese Foolscap paper, for samples, and particulars, apply to RUSTOMJEE DHUNJEESHAW at the office of THOMAS JEFFERIES & Co.
Meadows Street, 7th May, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next, the 8th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms the following Articles, Chintz, Silver and Gold Lace, Dressed Dolls; a quantity of Glass Wure consisting of Hanging Lamps, Wall Shades, Claret, Champaign, Hock and Wine Glasses, Plain and Engraved Shades Gentlemen's Hats, Furniture, &c.

At noon, a quantity of superior Champaign in Quarts and Pints.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of SIR ROGER DE FARIA, LUIS FRANCISCO DA SILVA, ANTONIA FRANCISCO DA CARVALHO *and* JOSE MARIA PINTO, *lately trading under the name, style and firm of* MESSRS. ROGER DE FARIA AND Co.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY ORDER OF THE COMMON ASSIGNEE,

ON Thursday the 9th of May, at 3 P. M. on the Premises, Mazagon, by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. All the right, title and interest in the House and Garden belonging to the abovenamed Estate; the same is beautifully situated; the garden well stocked with fruit trees of the best description; an extensive stable paved with stone; a well of excellent water, and the right of use of a tank at the back of the premises, the whole in good repair.

Plans and Title Deeds of the Premises may be seen on application to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.—Bombay, 7th May, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A serviceable Bay Riding Horse, about six years old; and a Grey Buggy Horse, perfectly quiet, and goes, in Saddle.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GLASS WARE.

BY AUCTION.—This day Tuesday the 7th May, at 11 A. M., Messrs, BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. will dispose of at their Rooms *without limit*, an extensive Invoice of Glass Ware—consisting of Etruscan Vase Lamps, Plain and Ornamented; Tripple and Double Branched Pedestal Candlesticks, with silver gadroon edges and handsomely engraved Tulip Shades; rich cut Pans and Hexagon and Prism Drops; handsomely Plated Scroll Brackets, with large sized engraved Shades; cut Pans and Drops, Plain do. do., Hanging Vase Lamps complete, &c. &c. 4 Figures as large as life adapted for Gardens, an Invoice of gilt Jewellry, large Copper Scale, a double Barrelled Gun by "Manton" in case complete, a set of very good second hand Carriage Harness Furniture &c.

At 1 P. M.

A pair of Carriage Horses (if not previously disposed of) a strong Galloway that has been ridden by a Lady, two serviciable second hand Palanquins, and any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Bombay, 7th May, 1839.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.—APRIL 22.

THE 22D APRIL, 1839.

Resolved.—That the exclusive right of imposing and modifying taxation upon trade being vested in the Government, it is expedient to declare that no Hucks or Customs on Trade, or alienated share of any item of Revenue, after the abolition or relinquishment thereof by Government, shall be levied after such time as the Governor in Council of Bombay shall issue orders prohibiting the levy thereof; and that all orders heretofore issued by the Governor in council of Bombay to such effect shall not be questioned.

That it will be expedient to sanction such compensation to persons who have by usage enjoyed Hucks or Customs on trade as may appear to the Governor General in Council to be reasonable.

The following Draft of a proposed Act is accordingly published for general information.

ACT No.——of 1839.

I. It is hereby declared and enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay to issue orders prohibiting the levy of Hucks and fees of every description, and customs, whether by land or sea, enjoyed by holders of rent-fee lands or other persons, and of alienated shares of any item of revenue after the abolition or relinquishment thereof by Government.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the legality of any orders which may have been issued by the Governor in Council of Bombay for prohibiting the levy of any such Hucks, or fees, customs, or alienated shares of any such item of revenue as aforesaid, shall not be questioned in any Court of Law.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever shall levy any such Huck, fee, customs, or item of revenue after any such order prohibiting the same as aforesaid shall have been published in the Government Gazette of the Presidency of Bombay, and by notice fixed at the post or place at which it has heretofore been claimed, or collected, shall be punishable as for an undue exaction under Regulation XVII. of 1827, Sec. 16. of the Bombay Code, notwithstanding the offender be not a Revenue Officer of Government.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 22d day of July next.

J. P. GRANT.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

BOMBAY.
PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.
Saturday 4th May 1839.
COMMERCIAL REMARKS.
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The market has been again dull and inactive and comparatively few buyers have appeared. Prices however are very little lower notwithstanding the pressure on the money market and the decrease of purchasers, holders remaining firm in their demands. The fall since the beginning of last month amounts from Rs. 4 to 5 ₹ Candy.—100 Candies of Bharsee appear on our returns as purchased at Rs. 121 ₹ Candy.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—The market remains in a lifeless condition and transactions are almost at a stand,—15 to 20 chests are reported to have been purchased for the Sumatra coast at Rs. 550 ₹ chest. The following was the state of the passes on the 1st instant. sold 20,462 chests, arrived of these 20,094 and exported to China and the Eastward 8024.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULP PRODUCE.

WOOL.—A small purchase of 200 cuppas of Meckran and Khorassan has been made at Rs. 132 to Rs. 136 ₹ Candy, which shows little alteration from the prices which have for some time prevailed.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—The discount on the Four ₹ cent Loans has been further reduced and sales to a small extent of the open Loan might now be made at ⅛ to ¼ ₹ cent discount.

BILLS ON CANTON.—Are in more enquiry and exchange has a tendency to rise. Bills against Opium shipments are unsaleable.

DO. ON LONDON.—Several parcels of Canton, local, Royal Bank and Bank of England Post bills are in the Market, the two latter at short sights, the others at long, and which move off with tardiness at 2*s* | 1½*d* to 2*s* | 1¾*d* ₹ rupee.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—Is difficult to be had at Rs. 16 ₹ Candy.

DO. TO LONDON & LIVERPOOL.—£4. 15 to £5 ₹ ton.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

The firm of Kooshalchund Umbaccdass at Baroda		200	0 0
Hureelal Samuldass	Ditto	200	0 0
Moteelal Samuldass	Ditto	150	0 0
Total amount of Subscriptions recorded	Rs.	26,726	4 1
Total amount of Subscriptions received	Rs.	19,543	4 2

N. H. THORNBURY.—*Secretary.*

Bombay.
F. R. Fund Office,
6th May 1839.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER

BILLS, &c.	Buy	Sell
Current value of Government Securities.	Rs. as	Rs. as.
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 1151 to No 3000	108	108-4
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No 6000	108 8	108-12
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 6001 to No 10,000	109-4	109-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No 15,220	111	111-4
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	111	111-4
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	104-8	104-12
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36. (Company's	99	99-4
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35. Nominal	114	114-8
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	100-8	100-12
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto	100	100-8
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₹ 100 Dollars.	207	208
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-1¾	2-1¾
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.	1-11¾	1-11¾
Price of Bullion and Specie		
	Buy Rs. as	Sell Rs. as.
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100	220-8	221
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100	220	220-4
German Crowns ₹ 100	215-8	216
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg.	10-4	10-8
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs	104	104-4
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs....ditto	103-13	104

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London	3	0 0 *a* 3	8 0 ₹ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2	0 0 *a* 2	8 0 do.
Ditto Port Louis	1	8 0 *a* 2	0 0 do.
Ditto Calcutta	2	0 0 *a* 2	8 0 do.
Bombay to Madras	1	8 0 *a* 2	0 0 do.
Ditto Colombo	1	0 0 *a* 1	8 0 do.
Ditto Whampoa	2	8 0	do.
Ditto Batavia	3	0 0	do.
Bombay to Singapore	2	0 0	do.
Ditto Bussorah	3	0 0	do.
Ditto Bushire	28	0	do.

HIGH WATER TABLE 7TH MAY, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Tuesday	4 51	5 32
Wednesday	6 14	6 55
Thursday	7 29	8 4
Friday	8 32	8 50

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 9th. Col. Tweedie from Madras *enroute* to join his Regiment the 20th at Malligaum.
Do. 3d Assist. Surg. H D. Glasse, from England.
Do. 8th Bt. Capt. G. C. Stockley, 7th N. I. from Belgaum.
Do. 5th Capt. Foster, Engineers from Aden.

DEPARTURES.

May 3d Lieut. Col. J. Algeo, H. M. 6th Foot to Bassein.
Do. 6th Surg. A. Montgomery, 1st Batt. Artillery to Ahmednuggur
April 27th 3d Member, J. McAdam, Staff to Mahableshewer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS,

At Poonah, on Saturday the 4th of May, the Lady of Major Marshall, 25th Regiment N. I., of a son.

DEATH

At Mahableshewer Hills, 4th May, John P. de Silva, aged 33 years, Portuguese, Native of Tellicherry.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 3d Barque Maria, James Black, Master, from London, 16th Dec. 1838.
Passengers.—H. D. Glasse, Assist. Surg. John H. Desbrowe, I. N.
Do. 4th The Hon'ble Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. F. P. Webb, Commander, from Sea.—Vessel obliged to put back on account of Strong Westerly Winds and Currents.
Passengers.—As notified formerly.
Do. 5th The East India Company's Steamer Atalanta, Capt. R. Lowe, Commander from Red Sea, Suez 17th ultimo, Mocha 25th. Aden 26th, London News to 27th March, Paris News 29th March.
Passengers.—Capt Foster, Engineers, 5 European Soldiers four Native Servants, one Naique, and two Seamen, from the Coote.

DEPARTURES.

May 3d Her Majesty's Ship Volage, H. Smith, Esq., Capt. to Sea
Do. Ship Fattay Hulbary, Abdool Rahimon Gool Mahomed, Naiquedah, to Malay Coast.
Do. 4th Ship Higginson, Chas. Heath, Master, to Liverpool.
Passenger.—Lieutenant Bell, Two Sturage, in charge of Horses.
Do. 5th Ship Julia, Moosajee Naiquedah, to Bhownugger.
Passengers.—50 Banians.
Do. 6th Ship Cornwallis, James Clark, Master, to China.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	20th May.
Morley	McVicar Burn & Co.	Do.	
Osprey	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Liverpool.	
Caledonia	McVicar Burn & Co.	Ditto.	
Abbotsford	Dirom Carter & Co.	Ditto.	
Ann Chrichton	MacVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool	10th Do.
Vansittart	Remington & Co.	China.	With desp.
Sylph	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	Lintin.	
Cassandra	W. Nicol & Co.		
Competent	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.		
Wave	Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheraze	Bashire and Karrack	Quick desp.
Cestrian	Edmond Bibby & Co.		

Her M. Brig Algerine
H. C. Vessels.—Steamers Berenice, Semiramis, Hugh Lindsay and Atalanta, Receiving Ship Hastings, Brig Palinurus and Thetis light Vessel at the Rock Station, Schooner Constance, and Pattemar Bhima.
Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Charles Forbes, Caledonia, Charlotte, Brig Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allalavie, Sylph, Helen, Castle Huntly, Brig Grab Caudry, Robert Spankie, Grab Brig Mayaram Dyaram, Patamber Savoy, Nimble, Jemee Antoinette, Loyjee Family, Resolution, Sultan, Hamoods, Eamont, Earl of Clare, Ernaad, Lady Wilmot Horton, Stalkartt, Sulamany, Boyne, and Steamer, Maria.
Arab—Ship Tauze
Danish—Syden
Portuguese—Brig Cassador, and Marquis of Hastings
French Brig—Navarina.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE.—APRIL 24.

We have at length the gratification of announcing the safe arrival of General Sir W. Cotton K. C. B. and K. C. H, with the leading division of the Army of the Indus, one march beyond the Bolan Pass, on the 18th March. The Right Wing of the 48th Regiment was left at Shikarpore, and three Companies, under Major Thomas, of that Regt., with Captain Wheler's Troop of the 2nd Cavalry, were sent on to examine the Pass, marching the whole of the night and part of the day of the 16th.

The party entered the mouth of the Pass a quarter before six o'Clock, when it was nearly dark, and (our correspondent says he hopes he shall never have such another trip) it was over large stones and on each side rocks about 100 feet high. They were obliged to leave a party with each of the camels that broke down, consequently several tents were left behind; even when they did come up, they could not be pitched for want of tent pins, which were on camels left in the Pass.

We are happy to hear that Lord Auckland has determined on enlarging the Botanical establishment at Saharunpoor, and that the garden has through the exertions of Dr. Falconer in his late, trip to Cashmeer and Ansser Thibet, received most valuable additions in the shape of the noble fruits of the happy valley.

Head Quarters. Meerutt, 18th April, 1839.

At a General Court Martial re-assembled at Cawnpore on Thursday the 21st day of February, 1839, Ensign James Andrew Campbell. of Her Majesty's 16th Regiment of Foot was arraigned on the following Charges:—

Charge. "For Conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in the, following instances:

"*First.* In having neglected to attend Parade for Muster on the 1st January, 1839, (though he had been on the 10th of the preceding month censured for neglect of duty as Officer of the day); and having, in a letter addressed to Lieutenant and Adjutant John Bruce, falsely assigned illness as the cause of his absence from Muster Parade.

"*Second.* In having, on the afternoon of the 1st January, 1839, entertained, and associated with Soldiers' Wives, and other Women, in the house of, and in Company with, Harriet Monks, a Woman of bad Character, during which evening the house was visited by Gunner James Printon of the 3d Company 5th Battalion of Artillery, who, for a short time, sat at the table; notwithstanding that Ensign Campbell had been earnestly and repeatedly cautioned by his Commanding Officer against the ruinous consequences of intimacy with Harriet Monks, and had led his Commanding Officer to believe that he had separated himself from her entirely.

"*Third.* In having, on the evening of the same day, whilst in an extreme state of intoxication, severely beaten and kicked, without any immediate provocation, Khoda Bux, Khidmutgar."

ADDITIONAL CHARGES.

"*First additional Charge.*—With having, at Cawnpore, on the evening of the 10th January, 1839, broken his arrest, by entering the Bungalow of Dr. Charles McCurdy, Civil Surgeon of Cawnpore.

"*Second additional Charge.*—With Conduct highly disgraceful to the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman in the following instances:

"*First instance.* In having, on the above mentioned occasion, without the slightest provocation, grossly abused and mal-treated Khoda Bux, Khidmutgar, in the service of Dr. McCurdy.

"*Second instance* In having, at the same time, during the absence of Dr. McCurdy, broken open a box, and supplied himself with Beer, after drinking which, he, Ensign Campbell, was conveyed to his Buggy in an extreme state of intoxication."

Upon which Charges the Court come to the followlng decision.

Finding.—"The Court having considered the evidence before it, is of opinion, that Ensign James Andrew Campbell, of Her Majesty's 16th Regiment of Foot, is, with respect to the first instance of the Charge, Guilty; excepting the the word 'falsely,' of which the Court Acquits him.

"That in the second instance, he is Guilty, with the exception of the word 'entertained,' of which the Court Acquits him, as well as of the criminality conveyed in the following passage: 'during which evening the house was visited by Gunner James Printon of the 3d Company 5th Battalion of Artillery, who, for a short time, sat at table.' The Court considering the evidence insufficient to establish the fact here represented.

"In the third instance, that Ensign Campbell is Guilty of having, on the evening of the same day, whilst in a state of intoxication beaten and kicked Khoda Bux, Khidmutgar; but the Courts finds him Not Guilty of the remainder of this Count, and Acquits him thereof.

"The Court is of opinion, with respect to the facts Found in these three instances that Ensign Campbell is Guilty of Conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman

"The Court is further of opinion, that on the first additional Charge Ensign Campbell is Guilty.

"That in the first instance of the second additional Charge, he is Guilty, and in the second instance, that he is Guilty, with the exception of having 'broken open a box, and of being conveyed to his Buggy' in an extreme state of intoxication,' of which excepted portions the Court Acquits him, and with respect to these two instances the Court find Ensign Campbell Guilty of unbecoming Conduct.

Sentence.—"The Court Sentences Ensign James Andrew Campbell of her Majesty's 16th Regiment of Foot, to be *Cas'tered.*"

Approved."
(Signed) H. FANE, *General.*

Recommendation by the Court.—"The Court having discharged its duty in recording the above Sentence, in obedience to the Articles of War, would in consideration of Ensign Campbell's youth and inexperience, and the earnest regret and contrition he has expressed, respectfully recommend his case to such alleviation as the Commander of the Forces may be able to afford to it."

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in Chief can see no grounds for the "alleviation" which the Members of the Court recommend; because the misconduct of the Prisoner was in direct disregard of, and inattention to the warning of his Commanding Officer, conveyed in the letter of the 9th of December, 1837.

The Sentence to have effect from the date of its publication at Cawnpore.

By Order of the Maj. Genl. Commanding,
J. BYRNE, *Major,*
Asst. Adjt. Genl. To H. M. Forces in India.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—APRIL 23.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *Tenasserim*, Tapley, from Moulmein 1st, and the *Blundell*, Trail, from the same place 2d April.

The Assam Sebundy Corps will, in future, consist of ten companies of the following strength and establishment, commanded, as at present, by a Captain, with a Captain or Lieutenant second in command.

10 Subadars; 10 Jemadars; 60 Havildars; 60 Naicks; 10 Drummers; 1000 Privates.

Staff.—1 Adjutant; 1 Sergeant Major; 1 Quarter Master Serjeant; 1 Native Doctor effective; 1 Drill Havildar non effective; 1 Drill Naick ditto ditto; 10 Pay Havidars ditto ditto.

We understand also, that 10 men per company are to be added to the Assam Light Infantry Battalion, making its future establishment consist of 90 privates per company, instead of 80, its present strength.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—APRIL 24.

The following is a list of the Passengers proceeding in the "*John MacLellan*," to leave Town to-morrow:—Mrs. Cowan; Mrs. West, and three Children; two Ladies and J. B. Gourlay, Esq.

MADRAS HERALD.—APRIL 27.

SHIPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 24, Barque *Indian Queen*, J. D. Shreeve, from Vizagapatam 10th April.
Passengers.—Captain Lee, 3 Misses Lee, Mr. R. D. Johnston Mr. Apothecary J. Jones, Serjeant Sargood, Bombardier McBeth, 5 Native Servants.—Spoke the Brig *Union* on the 11th and the H. C. Steamer *Enterprize* on the 13th Instant, both bound to Madras.
Do. 24, Ship *Maitland*. John Baker from Port Jackson 4th January, Batavia 3d and Singapore 20th March.—Spoke the Ship *China* on the 20th April, in long. 81° E. lat. 2° 0' North.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 7th MAY 1839.

We understand that the Passengers by the *Hugh Lindsay* have forwarded an application to government to be sent on by the *Berenice* without delay. We should hope that the government requires no stimulus to induce it to resort to whatever means may be available for giving instant dispatch to those mails, every hour they are detained here unnecessarily being a fault, for which no excuse can be offered. The report last evening was that the *Hugh Lindsay* would be despatched again, the instant, her coals were on board, in tow of the *Berenice* which was to take her so far as to insure her certain arrival at Aden, whatever wind might blow, and that then the *Berenice* should return, and it was supposed she might be back in good time to be ready to start with the Mail on the 20th. Since the *Hugh Lindsay* is required at any rate for the Red Sea during the Monsoon, the arrangement appears good, and the sooner it is set about the better. A later report, and we believe the correct one, is, that the *Berenice* is to proceed immediately to Suez with the *Lindsay's* Mail and Passengers, and that the *Atalanta* will take the mail of the 20th. It is said that the *Berenice* will be ready to sail to-morrow.

Mr. E. Allen from her Majesty's Dockyards has been appointed Master Shipwright at Bombay on a salary of £700 per annum.

The North Devon election terminated in the return of Mr. Bucke the Conservative, beating Mr. Buller by 480 votes.

Among our English Extracts will be found an abridged account of the Debate in the House of Lords, on the state of Ireland, introduced upon the motion of Lord Roden, for a committee of Enquiry, and resisted by Ministers upon the ground, that such a measure was quite unnecessary and implied a censure of the government and of the policy they had pursued, in their administration of that country. The result of the debate was that Ministers were left in a minority of five. The subject would have been passed over as of little importance, for these Irish enquiries appear to lead to no practical good, and it is no novelty for the present Ministry to be out voted in the House of Lords, but it has assumed a peculiar degree of interest, from the subsequent declaration made by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons that Ministers had determined to stake their political existence upon the result of a similar motion in that House. We subjoin Lord John's address, from which it may be inferred that if successful in obtaining the support of the House of Commons, as most probably they will be, Ministers intend that the new Lord Lieutenant should pursue the same line of policy in governing Ireland as his predecessor has done, that is, should deal with an even hand between Protestant and Catholic and, by his measures, labour to crush the spirit of religious hostility, so fatal to the peace of Society in that Country.

"I rise to move the postponement of some of the orders of the day, and first of all, the committal of the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, which I propose shall be taken on Monday, the 15th of April. In moving this postponement, I will take this opportunity of stating to the House, that it is my intention, in the very first week after the recess, and on one of the first days after the holydays shall cease, to ask for the opinion of the House with respect to the government of Ireland in late years. (*Loud cheers.*) It appears by the minutes of proceedings of the House of Lords that that House of Parliament at an early hour this morning, appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the state of Ireland since 1835, in respect of the crimes and outrages which have rendered life and property insecure in that part of the empire. Now, without wishing to enter into an argument with respect to the propriety of appointing that Committee,—which it does not become me, particularly at this time, to enter into—I think it is obvious, that the appointment of such a Committee, fixing the date of the commencement of the inquiry to be the year 1835, and directing the investigation to be made upon the subject of crime and outrage and the insecurity of life and property, must induce a general belief throughout the empire, and more especially in that part of the country which it affects, that it is intended to transfer the executive goverment of Ireland to a Select Committee of one House of Parliament, and that it is more specially intended to call into question the exercise of one of the hightest prerogatives of the Crown—the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, by witnesses before the House. I do not say that there may not be circumstances which may justify such a course; I do not say at this moment whether there are or are not; and I will not enter into the question whether the House of Lords may not have had argument adduced before them to induce them to adopt such a course: but this I must say, that no person can proceed to carry on the government of Ireland, as Lord-Lieutenant of that part of the United Kingdom without being assured it is the intention of the House of Commons that those principles which have governed the administration of Ireland since 1835 should be adhered to, or whether they should be now abandoned. (*Loud cheers.*) In conformity with the declaration which Lord Melbourne, has made at various times,—but in conformity more particularly with one especial declaration of that noble lord that he held office only so long as he retained the confidence of the House of Commons. I think it incumbent upon me, not leaving it to any other Member of Parliament who may not be connected with the Government, to bring this question to an issue directly—(*Great cheering.*)—whether this House adheres to the principle upon which the administration of the government of Ireland has been conducted. I am perfectly aware, that with respect to legislative measures, there have been cases which have induced the House to object to certain measures, which we ourselves thought proper to be adopted, and we have not been able to carry them through Parliament; but then, we have been able, with the confidence, as I believe of one House, and with the forbearance of the other to carry on the administration of Ireland in a way which we thought would conduce to the peace and prosperity of that part of the empire. It is on this question then, that I shall think it necessary to ask the opinion of this House, whether it is disposed to approve of my noble friend Lord Ebrington, who is about to proceed as Lord-Lieutenant to that country, continuing in the maintenance and execution of the law in the same manner as that in which it has hitherto been conducted; and he will do so

if this House is pleased to agree upon that subject; but if it shall not be pleased to approve of this plan, and think that it shall now be abandoned, and that other principles shall be adopted and maintained, in that case there is nothing left but to relinquish into other hands the government of this country." (*Cheers.*) ---*Spectator March* 23.

The news from England by this Packet possesses considerable interest, We have adverted above to one item, touching the probable resignation of Ministers. The next in importance, and as a fertile theme of discussion, is the dispute that has arisen in regard to the boundary line between the United States and the Canadas, which has brought the authorities of the state of Maine and our Governor of New Brunswick almost into hostile collision, and might have led to a serious misunderstanding between great Britain and the United States had the General Government not possessed more sense and discretion than have fallen to the lot of the Governor of Maine. Actual war is a measure that could hardly under any circumstances be justified, in the existing relations of the two countries, bound together by ties that cannot be broken without spreading ruin throughout America and deeply wounding England, and accordingly we see that the President, uninfluenced by the violent spirit existing in the two Chambers, has taken the sensible plan of sending Mr. Calhoun to England with powers to arrange with the English Government this long pending question. Both Governments are to blame for having left, for upwards of half a century, such a question in doubt, more particularly as every year, by the appropriation of lands and increase of settlers, the difficulty of the final adjustment, and the chances of collisions became encreased. It is to be hoped now that such an impulse has been given as will lead to some speedy and satisfactory arrangement between the two Governments.

The proceedings in the Houses of Assembly of the Canadas and more recently in that of Jamaica are calculated to create a doubt how far it is wise and for the interest of the Colonies that such a system of Government should ever have been introduced. It is held by many, and we incline to that opinion, that there is more happiness and more prosperity too, in those Colonies where the whole power is vested in the Governor. At present we see the Canadas under martial Law, the Houses of assembly suspended from their functions, and Society frightfully disorganised, all arising from the inflammatory seditious speeches and conduct of a few wretched demagogues who never would have had any influence or power to do mischief but for their seats in those assemblies. In Jamaica matters seem drawing to the same Pass. We have always thought the House of Assembly of that Island the most intemperate and unmanagable body of senators that existed on the face of the Earth, and it would now appear that their intemperance and opposition to the measures of the Home Government had reached a climax, for we observe Mr. Labouchere has given notice of a Bill to suspend for a limited period these said senators from their functions, or in other words to shut the door of the House of Assembly, and create the governor Dictator *pro tempore*. The community will now have an opportunity of judging under which system the Island enyoys the largest share of prosperity and happiness. It would appear that the proposed measure is not at all relished by the Proprietors resident in England, who, as will be seen in another part of our paper, have held a Meeting and passed resolutions condemnatory of it. Among the names, is that of Mr. Robert Gordon M. P. Secretary for the India Board, who acts an independent part in attending such a meeting and concurring in such a resolution, thereby opposing himself to those with whom he is allied in public affairs and placing his Secretaryship in jeopardy.

The affairs of Mexico still remain in a very unsatisfactory state. Under that head will be found various short items of intelligence from which may be gleaned some idea of the actual posture of affairs in that country. The French invasion of Vera Cruz appears to have fairly roused the old spanish blood of the Mexicans, and it is here that Mr. Packenham, whose mediation has been accepted by France, will probably find his principal difficulty, before he succeeds in bending the will of the people to yield to the demands of France. The Blockade of Buonos Ayres is still continued but without apparently any result, beyond the possession of the small island in the river formerly noticed. The proceedings of Parliament instruct that Lord Palmerston had made the necessary requisitions of the French Government on the subject of these two Captures and had received the most satisfactory assurances, that there was not the most remote intention of effecting a permanent settlement at either place.

The Paris news are full of interest. Though the elections have gone completely against the King, he appears no way daunted nor disposed to submit unconditionally to the Party, into whose hands he must now commit himself. Nothing definitive had been settled up to the moment when our latest intelligence left (29 March) but it seems probable that, by some little concessions on either side, Soult will be minister, with Thiers, Dupin and one or two more of the *Talents* to support him. There can be no doubt that the part the King has hitherto acted with nearly all his administrations, that is constituting himself the prime mover of every measure and *sine quo non* without whose consent no measure had any chance of being carried, is unconstitutional, inconsistent with all our ideas of a responsible Minister and irresponsible Sovereign and might in other hands lead to the subversion of the constitution, and liberties of the people, but in the hands of a man like Louis Phillippe, whose safety lies in maintaining a peaceful policy and in conciliating the affections of the people by a liberal and enlightened administration, who is himself one of the oldest and most experienced politicians in Europe, probably the ablest crowned Head in the world, we incline to think that the apprehensions lately shewn by the French People on this topic are very uncalled for, very unnecessary and somewhat ungrateful, for, say what they may against him, Louis Phillippe has done more in 10 years for France, towards the real and substantial improvement of the country, than was ever accomplished in a century by those who preceded him.

We observe that the Press in England is rather disposed to take a gloomy view of our Indian affairs; one Paper indeed goes so far as to speak of Sir John Keane's total failure as certain. We can conceive the astonishment and delight of our well wishers when they receive the details that have gone home, wherein it is shewn that our military operations, so far, have been crowned with the most entire success, that not an enemy has dared to shew his face, nor even to defend a Pass that a few hundred men might have rendered impregnable, that the whole line of the Indus and Sutlege is now open to us and protected by our troops, that already it is becoming the high way from Upper India for parties proceeding to England by way of Bombay, and *vice versa*, that a trade is springing up upon it to the benefit of this Place that had no existence before; that in short, so far from gloom, there is every reason to regard the position of our affairs as in all respects most prosperous and palmy. In the discussions of the two Houses of Parliament Indian affairs have been several times referred to, but without leading to any result. We rejoice to see that joint stock companies for the cultivation of the Assam Tea and of Flax have been started in London and in Dundee with fair prospects. All practical measures of this sort that are to bring money and skill into the Country demand the warmest encouragement and praise. The Steam Company, of which Mr. Curtis is Chairman, we learn from Mr. Waghorn, is progressing as favourably as the staunchest comprehensive could possibly desire.

Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question by Sir James Graham, states "that Mr. McNeil had "applied for leave to come home in the course of "last year, and he intended to do so whenever "the state of the public service would enable him. "When the state of the discussion with the go- "vernment led him to retire from the Persian ter- "ritory he left on the frontiers a *Charge d'affaires* "who was instructed to remain there to await any "communications which he might receive from "the Persian Government and transmit them to, "the English Government. Therefore the Charge "d'Affaires was in a position to carry on any com- "munication with the Persian Government, with a "view to the adjustment of the differences which "existed." It is singular and and not a little amusing that on the journey home, which he made by way of Tiflis, Moscow and St Petersburg, Mr. McNeil was every where received by the Russian authorities with the greatest distinction, and feasted and balled, as if he had been the especial favourite of the Emperor.

The case of the writ of *Habeas* issued against the Rev. Dr. Wilson commanding him to produce the person of Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, came on before the Chief Justice in his Chambers yesterday morning and appeared to excite coasiderable interest among the European as well as the Native Community. Dr. Wilson produced the young man Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee and was accompanied also by the other Convert Hormusjee Pestonjee, who it appears was baptised by the Rev. Dr. Wilson on Sunday last. Five affidavits were read on the part of Dr. Wilson contradictory of some of the statements contained in the affidavits upon which the Writ was obtained and otherwise explanatory of the motives and conduct of Dr. Wilson and of the youth. One of these was of great length by Dhunjeebhoy himself under the denomination of "a *Christian* Inhabitant of Bombay," the reading of which passage appeared to excite a very strong sensation among the Parsees. Permission was given to the parties who obtained the writ to file affidavits in answer to those put in by Dr. Wilson and the final decision of the matter stands over until Monday next. The Chief Justice intimated to both the young men that they were at liberty to go wheresoever they pleased, and that they were not compelled to return with Dr. Wilson. They both declared their determination to remain under the care and protection of Dr. Wilson, who in no manner had exercised any restraint or undue controul over them, and they both left the Court House in a Carriage in company with Dr. Wilson and another English Gentleman. An attempt was made by some of the lower classes of Parsees to stop the carriage and a good deal of unbecoming clamour was raised accompanied with terms of the grossest abuse and threats of a diabolical nature. The case of Hormusjee will come on next Monday, when Dr. Wilson will shew cause against the rule *Nisi*.

Native accounts just received from Surat state that the Commodore has succeeded in apprehending three of the pirates who lately plundered the trading Boat off Finapore. It appears there is a regular gang of these ruffians located somewhere about Mazagon, and that they have spies at most of the bunders in the Harbour and are always ready to proceed after Boats with valuable cargoes, whenever they conceive there is a chance of capture unobserved.

The two following letters from our London and Alexandria Correspondents were not delivered till too late for publication in our Extra.

LONDON 25TH MARCH 1839.

ENGLAND.—Parliamentary Summary---House of Lords---15th Several Bills received the Royal assent, Petitions for and against the Corn laws, for adopting a penny postage &c. Lord Brougham's motion that the house resolve itself into Committee for considering the Act relating to the importation of foreign Corn negatived by 61 to 7—18th Petitions. Fresh affairs, Jamaica, Lord Melbourne in reply to questions from the Earl of Aberdeen. Lord Ellenborough and Earl of Ripon said that the papers bearing on our relations in the East from the mission of Mr. Ellis to that of Mr. McNeil would be presented before Easter. Church Extension in Scotland. 19th Petitions. Notices of motions. The Earl of Aberdeen in moving for Papers connected with our present relations with Persia and Affghanistan condemned the mainfesto of the Governor General--he also moved for copies of the dispatches of our Resident with the rulers of Affghanistan previous to the Governor General's declaration---Imprisonment for debt bill. 21st Petitions, Lord Roden's motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the state of Crime and the administration of justice in Ireland: after a long debate was agreed to by a majority, of 5-22nd Petitions. Second reading of the Irish Tithe Arrear's Bill. Explanations of Lords Nomanby and Brougham relative to the debate on Ireland.

House of Commons; 15th Petitions.—Private bills;—Factory bill and the motions for enquiry into Maynooth and Trinity Colleges postponed, adjourned debate on the Corn laws resumed and again adjourned to 18th, when the discussion terminated with a division, the members being, for the motion 195, against it 342; majority 147—Notices of motion. Mr. Labouchere stated there would be no objection to produce the communications from the agent for Jamaica. Lord Palmerston in reply to Sir J. Graham said, Mr. McNeill had returned to this country in ill health—Sir J. Hobhouse also said that the papers relating to the course pursued by the Governor General of India would not be laid on the table before Easter. The danger to be apprehended from the power and efficiency of the Russian Navy was also touched upon by Mr. T. Attwood whose amendment was however considered informal. The Army and Navy estimates were then disposed of—Duke of Wellington's Amnesty Act—19th Petitions. Notices of motions—Lord Sandon's motion on the affairs of Mexico. Irish Tithe Composition bill. Duke of Wellington's Estate bill---20th Petitions, notices and Postponement of motions---Highways bill. Second reading of the sale of beer Amendment bill and Irish tithe composition bill---Committees on the Duke of Wellingtons Estate bill and copyhold. Enfranchisement bill. 21st London and Blackwall Commercial railway bill and Norwich imprisonment bill read a 2nd Time---Executions in Canada. Mr. Hume's motion for the extension of the Parliamentary Franchise without reference to the amount of rental occupied a considerable time and was negatived by a majority of 35---22nd Passing of the Duke of Wellington's Estate bill passed, Joint Stock Banks. Lord Russell will take the opinion of the house with respect to the government of Ireland of late years in the first week after the recess. Our commercial relations with Circassia will also be noticed by Mr. McLean---Chili. Army Estimates increased £421,383.

The Lord Mayor Aldermen, Sheriffs and 194 of the Common Councilmen of London presented an address to the Queen on 21st Instant, against the metropolitan Police bill, Her Majesty's reply was cold and almost uncivil; and has occasioned much dissatisfaction; some violent language was used at a meeting of the Chartists held at the Crown and Anchor on 26th Instant, it has been deemed necessary to despatch a Brigade of Rockets &c. to Manchester to act if necessary in quelling any commotion which might occur in consequence of the decision of Parliament respecting the Corn laws. Queen Adelaide is expected to return to England early next month—Forty or fifty bags of cotton were destroyed by fire on 20th instant whilst the Luggage train was proceeding from Liverpool to Manchester —Lord Auckland's late pension of £2000 per Annum with be given to Lord Glenelg. The Erebus and Terror commanded by Captain J. Ross and Commander Crozier are to be dispatched by Government on a voyage of discovery to the Antarctic circle. A splendid entertainment was given on Saturday last by the Lord Mayor to Her Majesty's ministers, the utmost good feeling prevailed and the account of the proceedings must be read by the Citizens altogether with much gratification. Mr. Waghorn has laid by his own plan of Steam communication with India and joined the "comprehensives" of which Mr. Timothy Curtis governor of the Bank of England is the Chief. The Government we understand (but we do not pledge to be so) have offered to give a Contract of £100,000 per annum to carry mails between England and Bombay Mr. W. is expected to leave England to be at his post in Egypt on 16th proximo.

FRANCE.---The ministry was organized on 20th Instant, not however without Louis Phillippe first trying to thwart the men who triumphed in the Chambers and at the re-elections on the 20th---news reached Paris that the Belgian Chambers had adopted the treaty of the 5 powers by a majority of 16.

The Paris papers of Saturday announce a complete upset of the above arrangements, the cause of the difference was the leaning of Soult and Thiers towards England and of the King towards Russia. It was reported that the King would open the Chambers on 26th inst. with the Molé Ministry but an after rumour became prevalent that the session would be opened by commission.

AMERICA.---From New York we have advices to the 2nd Instant which chiefly represent the course taken at Washington relative to the troubles on the Maine and New Brunswick boundary line. The President denies the right of England to claim exclusive jurisdiction till a final decision takes place; he however condemns General Fairfield's hasty conduct, advises the Governor of Maine to disband his troops and expresses a hope that Sir J. Harvey will abstain from Hostilities. If there is no probability of a speedy conclusion he proposes a reference to a third power but in the mean time he requires authority to make provision for hostilities in case of emergency. In the Senate the speeches were war-like, and one of its members urged the necessity of taking possession of the disputed land on 4th July if the matter was not sooner settled. This intelligence has had no effect on change and the prevailing opinion is that the difference will be amicably arranged.

EAST INDIES.---A special General Court was held at the East India House on 20th Instant when the trade in Hill Coolies was again brought forward by Sir C. Forbes, who complained of the supineness of the Indian Government in acting up to the orders sent out from England.

FROM OUR ALEXANDRIA CORRESPONDENT.
Alexandria, 13th April 1839.

MARCH 16.—We find the news from Constantinople is not in accordance with the report circulated that the large Turkish force preparing was destined for Persia —on the contrary it is now clear it is prepared for the invasion of Syria on the Aleppo side, avoiding the passes of Mount Taurus, now strongly fortified by Ibrahim Pasha and having already established stations at Dearbeker and Orfa—This gives a serious aspect to Mehemet Ali's position, as although Ibrahim Pasha has with him a strong and well organized force of which 30 thousand men are stationed at Aleppo, still should he be obliged suddenly to bring forward his reserve from Damascus and withdraw other garrisons to concentrate his forces against an invading army, he has much to fear from the Syrians who will hardly fail to avail of so favorable a moment to revolt, and may cut off his supplies—We find that Mehemet Ali's refusal to pay up his Tribute on the application of the Reala Bey was ostensibly based on the threatening position assumed by the Porte—The English Steamer arrived to-day and we forwarded our Mails by express to Suez with an earnest request to delay the Berenice if possible till the arrival of the French Steamer of 24 inst., which would be the bearer of nearly 20 days later news than the English Steamer.

MARCH 20.—No news occurs here but we hear from Cairo that important political discussions are going on much to the annoyance of Mehemet Ali who has decided on withdrawing himself as much as possible from the diplomatic Circle in Cairo—We hear that the demands of England are of a nature to cause him considerable disquietude, and it is said they even go so far as to require him to decrease considerably his present Naval and Military force, and to relinquish his conquests in the Nedg Country and Hedjas—whatever the demands really were, his answer was charasteristic. —"What he had won by the sword he would keep by the sword"—! and he has issued Orders for a fresh levy of 50,000 men, which is however rather an empty threat, such force not being so easily obtainable in the present depopulated state of the country—The powder mills have been actively set to work and a large supply of arms and ammunition are collecting in Cairo; the factories of Muskets and pistols are kept constantly at work, and the greatest activity pervades every branch of the war department, further forces and supplies of all kinds are ordered off to Syria immediately—The fleet has been prepared for active service and Mehemet Ali expresses his determination to take the command in person should the Sultan's fleet put to sea. He expresses himself little pleased with the Elephants, which he considers a present inadequate to his rank—he has issued the Order to establish in Cairo an "Ecole des art set Metiers," under the direction of Hekekan Bey and is also occupied in canvassing a plan for the abolition of slavery in his dominions.

25 MARCH.—The French steamer only came in to day. Our mails by her were immediately started off to Suez by the runners already previously posted and will arrive there on the morning of the 28th Inst. at daylight. It is to be hoped the steamer will have waited. By the English steamer which left to-day we forwarded the Berenice's mail via Marseilles at a very considerable extra expence, having ourselves to support the whole Postage of upwards of two thousand letters to Malta, by so doing we have however the satisfaction to know that the letters by our agency will arrive this time in England fourteen days before the regular mail. The accounts from Smyrna. and Constantinople continue warlike.

27 MARCH.—We learn with sincere regret that the Berenice left Suez on the 23d inst; had she remained 5 days more she would have taken to India, news of 20 days later date than that of which she is bearer, this is truly unfortunate and our heavy expences incurred are thus thrown away. We hear from Cairo that Abbas Pasha has been superseded by Hussein Pasha in the governorship of Cairo and is made Minister of War in the place of Ahmet Pasha who proceeds forthwith to Syria to be Governor of Damascus.

8000 men have already left this for Syria and two Battalions of Artillery, and two Regiments of Cavalry as also large supplies of arms, ammunition, and cannon, are ordered thither immediately.

31 MARCH.—The Austrain steamer has arrived from Smyrna, the accounts she brings are very vague, it appears however a rumour prevailed that hostilities had already commenced, although the public prints are silent on the subject.

4 APRIL.—Our mail of this date brings little news of importance. From Smyrna we hear that the Austrian Prussian and Russian Ambassadors unite with the English and French in deprecating hostilities with Egypt, the Commercial Treaty was in force as regarded imports, but not exports—truly a farce! increasing by treaty the Duties on imports and not in anyway doing away with the important monopolies of Export! We hear that Mehemet Ali has again expressed his readiness to adhere to the Commercial Treaty with the reservation that Europeans in purchasing from the Natives are not to advance money in any way on account of produce to be delivered, this is not yet officially communicated.

6 APRIL.—We hear that England has asked from Mehemet Ali the permission to forward troops through Egypt to India, and that in granting the same the Pacha has attached the limitation to detachments of 1000 men each, only one of which to be in the Country at one time. The Pasha has just ordered to Syria 120 Cannon which he chose in person at Boulac, and a body of well armed Bedouins arrived with the intention of taking immediately Orfa and Dearbekir, which must being him into immediate collision with the Sultan's troops. The fleet is ordered to be in readiness to proceed to sea. The Civil service of the Pacha is to be decreased nearly one half, and the pay of all ranks in the service is to be lowered. The Cholera is in Mecca and the Plague rages in Jerusalem. The Elephants have been lately exercised in Cairo, under the direction of Col. Campbell and Capt. Graham, in serving Artillery, the Male is to be immediately forwarded to Syria, the female goes to Senaar to entrap other Elephants which *when caught and trained* are to be used in the Army.

10th April.--- We hear a grand Mass and Te Deum was performed last Sunday in the Catholic Chapel in Cairo, to return thanks for the safe return of the Pasha, the Europeans in the service were ordered by the Minister of War to assist in full Dress!

11th April.---The English steamer is arrived and our Mail dispatched. We are much grieved to see all our endeavours to obtain extraordinary dispatch for the letters per Berenice through our Agency are *frustrated*. Without further comment for the present, (until Mr. Waghorns return to this country enables us to say more) on this subject, we merely hand you the following extract of our Agent's letter from Malta of 4th instant.

"The Blazer Steamer arrived from your port on Saturday 30th March at 4 P. M. the *Government Mails* by her were put on board the Magara Steamer and left Malta for Marseilles the same night at 11 P. M. The letters for Malta by the Blazer were distributed on Sunday the 31st at 10 A. M. when your favor of 23d March reached my hands, and in consequence of its contents I applied immediately to the Post Master in order to know if your mail had been sent forward; to my great surprise, I was told that it was left behind in consequence of its requiring fumigation and that the Admiral would not allow other but the *Government Mail* to be sent forward on such occasions. I have paid the postage £59-9 to your Debit in account. I am told that these Mails will go by the French Steamer "Licurge" on Saturday the 6th and possibly on the 7th, and I calculate this will make a difference of ten days between the time that they will reach Marseilles. I shall take care that the said Mails are actually forwarded by the French Steamer."

These Letters will always get home five or six days sooner than the Post Office mail, but ten days later than they would have done had they been sent as on a former occasion, when by paying postage Mr. Waghorn was allowed to send them by the English Steamer to Marseilles, and under which inducement we have been now allowed to incur this heavy expence for the privilege of letting those letters remain a week in Malta.

13th April.—We continue without any infectious disease in this Country.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

On Saturday took place, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, (by the Hon. and Rev Agustus Cavendish) the marriage of Viscount Duncan, M. P., son of the Earl of Camperdown, to Juliana Cavendish Philips, eldest daughter of G. R. Philips, Esq., M. P., and the Hon. Mrs. Philips.---(Courier.)

The Duke of Wellington's Estate Bill does not grant any money to the Duke, or to the lady who is to be his son's wife, but merely enables him to assign that lady, whoever she may be, a jointure to the extent of £2,500 out of the estates that were long ago purchased for him by money granted by Parliament. Without the Bill he could not so encumber the estate. The Bill also converts certain plate, etc., now in the hands of trustees, into heir-looms.---(Sun.)

The Marquis of Tweeddale, whose daughter, Lady Elizabeth Hay, is about to form an alliance with the Marquis of Douro, was severely wounded in the Peninsular war, where his Lordship served as Aidede-Camp to the Duke of Wellington.---(Herald.---*Ibid*

The following amusing paragraph appears in the *Herald*—The *trousseau* of the bride elect of the Marquis of Douro---Lady Elizabeth Hay---is likely to be one of the most splendid that has added value to the dowry of modern *belles*. We hear that the Duke of Wellington having found in his cabinet quantities of diamonds which he had forgotten, or never thought of till now, has declared that the bride shall have them all. Amongst them is an order given to his Grace by Louis XVIII., worth £50,000. The Lady Elizabeth is in her nineteenth year.---Globe, *March* 15.

Dr. Bowring is spoken of as likely to be a candidate for Leith in the (anticipated) event of its present member, the Lord Advocate, being raised to the Bench.---Globe, March 15.

Don Manoel Moreno, Minister from Buenos Ayres to this country, has come passenger by the *Seagull*, and his visit is one of special import, having, it is conjectured, for its objects the reconcilement of the present differences between France and the Republic of Buenos Ayres, through the mediation of England. The French squadron were still blockading the river Plata, by the latest advices from thence, but Admiral Le Blanc had so far relaxed its severity as to permit the packet *Rosa* to run twice a-week between Monte Video and Buenos Ayres.—*Courier, Ibid.*

Lord Ebrington is to arrive in Dublin on 3d April, and to hold his first levee on the 6th. The usual St. Patrick's ball will not, of course, take place.—Dublin Journal.—*Ibid.*

Lord Cosmo Russell, Lieutenant in the 93d Highlanders, stationed in Dublin, is appointed one of Lord Ebrington's aids-de-camp.—Post, *Ibid.*

The exportation of the precious metals from the port of London for the week ending Saturday last consisted of 23,846 oz. of gold bars, 3,294 of gold coin, 137,845 of silver coin, and 51,235 of silver bars. Of the gold bars 17,411 oz. were forwarded to Hamburgh, and 6,435 to Rotterdam. The gold coins were thus disposed:—2,150 oz. to Hamburgh, 1,000 to Boulogne, and 144 to Rio Janeiro. The silver bars were divided between Calcutta and Madras, 26,235 oz. being sent to former, and 35,000 to the latter place. Of the silver coin 86,000 oz. were sent to Canton, 43,136 to Calcutta, and 8,709 to the West Indies.—(Times.) *Ibid.*

STEAM MEN-OF WAR—The success of the *Gorgon*, just returned from a six months' cruise on the coast of Spain, has been so pre-eminent that the Lords of the Admiraty have given orders for five more pair of engines on the same principle to be fitted into five new frigates. One of these (the *Cyclops*) will be of 1.300 tons burden, with engines of 320-horse power. She will carry 26 guns, and be the largest man-of-war steamer in the world.—(Atlas.)—*Ibid.*

LAUNCH OF A LINE-OF-BATTLE-SHIP.—The *Indus*, pierced for 78 guns, on the construction of Sir R. Seppings, was launched at Portsmouth on Friday, and, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the Crowd of persons to witness the sight was enormous, it being known for some time past that this noble ship was to be placed in her native element. At half-past eleven she departed from the stocks, her abode of sixteen years, amidst loud and deafening cheers. This splendid ship is teak built, on the model of the "Christain the VIIth.; her dismensions are, extreme breath, 51 feet 2 inches; length on lower deck, 188 feet 4 inches; length of keel, 155 feet 4 inches; tonnage (new,) 2008. When coppered (being immediately taken into dock for that purpose,) she will be placed in ordinary.— Amongst the numerous visitors we observed Capt. Sir W. Symonds, the present surveyor of the navy.—(Portsmouth Herald.)—*March* 19.

LAUNCH OF THE OWEN GLENDOWER EAST INDIAMAN.—On Monday this fine ship was safely launched from the dockyard of Messrs. Green, Wigram and Green, at Blackwall. This vessel, is built upon a new construction entirely, for the passenger trade between India and London; she is 1000 tons register measurement.—*Standard, March* 20.

The *Great Western* steam-ship sailed from Bristol, on her seventh voyage to New York, yesterday. She carries out 105 passengers; a very valuable cargo, consisting of manufactured goods, silks, printed cottons, worsted stuffs, hardware, jewellery, etc., a great number of letters, and many thousand papers. Amongst the passengers are Mr. Kaye, a government messenger, who is the bearer of dispatches, Lord F. Paulett, Lieut.-Col. Oldfield, Capt. John Forbes, and the celebrated Judge Hallyburton, better known in the literary world as "Sam Slick, the clock-maker," who returns to his home, Nova Scotia. The *Western* was to have sailed on Saturday, but some of her hands having left, she was unable to do so.—*Globe, March* 25.

THE TEA TRADE, MARCH 18---The trade is rather brisker, the deliveries last week having ammounted to 415,235lb.

MELANCHOLY. SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIVES. ---In the snow storm of last Sunday evening, a sloop from Wales, laden with bark, &c., for, was driven on the bar, near Portaferry, and totally lost with all on board. Two of the bodies of the unfortunate crew have been washed on shore.---*Belfast Chronicle.*

Monday, R. C. Fergusson, Esq., now of Craigdarroch and Orroland, was served heir of entail to the Right Hon. R. C. Fergusson, his father, in the entailed estate of Orroland, in the stewartry of Kirk-cudbright, before the Sheriff of Edinburgh and a jury —(Scotsman.)

The will of Peter Cæsar Labouchere, Esq., late of Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, has just been proved. The personal estates has been proved under £800,000. John Labouchere of the banking-house of Williams, Deacon, Labouchere and Company, of Birchin-lane, the sum of £50,000, to be paid within six months; to his son, Henry Labouchere, the house, Hylands, in Essex, the same in Hamilton-place, and another on the Marine Parade, Brighton; and the residue (after paying the several legacies, and an annuity of £3,000 a-year to his wife) is given to the children of his two sons, Henry and John Labouchere. He also bequeaths to his executors £1,000 each for their trouble in acting. By a codicil, also, in his own handwriting he bequeaths legacies to all his male and female domestics, including an annuity of £25 a-year to his valet, who had been in his service since 1819, besides various legacies to other relations in Amsterdam, and also the following charitable bequests:—To the Church of Writtle, Essex £500; Church of Widford, Essex, £250; French Reformed Church at Amsterdam, 3,000 guilders; Dutch Reformed Church at Amsterdam, 3000 guilders; English Episcopal Church at Amsterdam, 1,000 guilders; English Presbyterian Scotch Church at Amsterdam, 1,000 guilders; Synagogue of the German Jews at Amsterdam, 1,000 guilders; Portuguese Jews at Amsterdam, 1,000 guilders. The whole of the above legacies are given in trust to the overseers and churchwardens of the respective parishes to which the churches belong, to be by them distributed among the poor of the said parishes. The whole of the above charitable bequests, together with all the legacies and annuities under his will and codicils, are given free and clear of the legacy duty. The deceased has died possessed of freehold property to a large amount.—*Herald, March* 13.

Mr. Prinsep of Calcutta, Mr. Micali of Florence, and Count Borghese of the Republic of San Marino, have been elected foreign correspondents of the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* of the Institut.

"A large body of artillery has been marched fr m Woolwich into Northamptonshire. The object is, doubtless, the prevention of outrage in the manufacturing districts. In reply to a question put by the

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Duke of Buckingham, Lord Melbourne admitted a few days ago, that government was cognizant of the fact, that the chartists throughout the kingdom are arming by thousands. Yesterday morning the Rocket Troop of the Horse Brigade of Artillery marched from the Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, for Wedon. Orders were also received for another troop to pack their baggage for starting if necessary at daybreak, and they subsequently marched, on further orders, with the Rocket Troop, taking with them four six-pounder light field-pieces, with ammunition, carriages, and mounted troopers. Other troops of Horse Artillery, and one mounted brigade of Foot Artillery, or Field Batteries, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service, if necessary, so that some bustle prevails in the garrison. The Rocket Troop has not left head-quarters for many years.---(Herald.---MARCH 21.

A very melancholy account has reached this city of a quarrel between the 45th and 82d Regiments, now quartered in Gibraltar. It ended in a regular fight, in which, it is said, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of the 45th, was killed.—*Evening Paper.*

On Saturday evening the City of Londondery Steamer arrived at Falmouth with the India and Peninsular mails; her dates are from Gibraltar the 14th, Cadiz the 15th, Lisbon the 18th, Oporto the 19th, and Vigo the 30th instant.

The question of the Corn-laws recently debated in the House of Commons, the *Temps* regards as one of those, which must sooner or later be resolved in the interest of the people, who will ultimately require larger concessions than would satisfy them at present. The members of the aristocracy in every country, this journal observes, ruin themselves by not giving way in time, and sink the vessel through their obstinacy, in not throwing out ballest at the proper moment.

It appears by the *Gazette* of this evening that the appointment of P. M. Murphy, Esq., to be Attorney-General at the Cape of Good Hope, as announced in a former *Gazette*, has not taken place; and that W. Porter, Esq., has been nominated to that office.—*Sun.*

It is startling to notice the profligacy of the present leading journal of Toryism. Can it be believed that the *Times*, which, some seven years ago, branded the Duke of Cumberland as hateful as the first-born Cain, to whom it applied that terrible denunciation uttered by Cicero against Hannibal, now declares him to be not only a high-minded and virtuous man, but a benign and sagacious monarch.---*Satirist*,

We are informed by our Lisbon correspondent that the Portuguese Finance Minister, Senhor Manoel Antonio de Carvalho, had tendered his resignation, which Her Majesty refused to accept, and that he continues to hold office. A considerable number of merchants addressed the Queen, praying that she would not allow the Minister to withdraw from her service. —*Times, March.* 26.

BERLIN, FEB. 22.—Letters from St. Petersburgh say that the marriage of the Grand Dutches Maria and the Duke of Luchtemberg is to be celebrated on the 1st of July this year. A place is fitting up for the young couple near the new bridge, and it is said that a splendid place has been purchased for them. We learn that the Imperial Prince Alexander intends to extend his journey to England. It is thought that his imperial Highness will return by way of Hamburgh and Lubeck.

The *Commerce* publishes a letter, dated Odessa, the 30th ult., which, if correct, imperatively calls for the attention of our and the Austrian government. It states that the Russians were preparing to take military possession of the principallities of Moldavia and Wallachia —The same letter states, officially, the losses of the Russians in the last campaign in Circassia had been 17,819 men.

We learn with pleasure that her Majesty's government and that of the King of the French are at present engaged in arranging the terms of a convention, which has for its object the more speedy transmission, through France, of dispatches from India for the British government.---*Observer.*

A private letter announces the death of the Princess Charlotte Bonaparte, daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, and widow of the eldest son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland (brother of Prince Louis, now in London).

The following observations on the earthquake at Martinique have been sent to the *Académie des Sciences* by M. Pacini, a midshipman on board the *Recherche*: ---"At the time of the earthquake the *Recherche* was completely shaken in all her parts by the vibration, which lasted nearly 40 seconds. The topmasts bent like bamboos. A few seconds afterwards a vapour rose on the shore, which was taken for the spray of the sea driven by the wind, but it was afterwards found that it escaped through crevices in the earth. The falling of the buildings then began; those on the shore sent out clouds of dust, which had the appearance of the form of the waves breaking on rocks, and for a few minutes the land was completely hid from our sight by a dense cloud thus formed. In the midst of the confusion occasioned by these circumstances the cry of the sufferers reached the vessel, and was most fearful. In ten minutes afterwards the crews of all the ships, amounting to 500 men, were on shore. It might have been expected from the appearance of the vapour alluded to above, that the temperature must have been greatly increased at the time; this, however, has not been mentioned in any accounts of the disasters.---*Gal. Messenger March* 19.

SHIPWRECK OF THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE 14TH REGIMENT.---We have received, from sources on which we can implicitly depend, two letters from Antigua, adding another to the many proofs, we have supplied of the utter recklessness of the people who have the management of the transport department of the comfort or safety of our troops. We allude to the shipwreck of the head quarters of the 14th Regiment and the narrow escape from death of no fewer than 150 souls, in consequence of their having been embarked for Barbadoes from Antigua in a brigantine called the Duke of York (which was actually condemned last year, and sold out of the service), under the management of a ruffian, who ran her on a reef of coral rocks seven miles off the coast of Guardaloupe.---*United Service Gazette*

THREATENED ATTACK ON LORD MELBOURNE BY A MADMAN.—At Marlborough-street office yesterday, a person, whose real name is supposed to be James Boward, was charged with having threatened to attack Lord Melbourne, and with creating a disturbance in the streets. It appeared, from the statement of Berry, a constable, that between six and seven on Monday evening, he found the defendant in George-street, Grosvenor-square, where, by his extraordinary conduct, he had collected a mob. He stated that he had been waiting more than two hours opposite the residence of Lord Melbourne, in South-street, in order to "crack his Lordship's head," for which purpose he had prepared himself with a quantity of large stones. When the defendant was taken into the station-house, he said "My name is Guelph, and I am the son of the late King George IV. and Queen Caroline." He than proceeded to state that Lord Melbourne and the Ministers were conspiring together to keep him out of his right and tittle. He then stated that Lord Melbourne was the person who murdered Eliza Grimwood, in the Waterloo-road. He was compelled to make these statements in consequence of the continued persecution he met with from Lord Melbourne. His Lordship was always tormenting and torturing him by means of electricity. Go where he would, his Lordship always had agents to work for the purpose of annoying him "through that medium." (Several letters found upon the defendant were here handed to the magistrate; one was addressed to the Queen, one to Lord Brougham, and another to Lord Melbourne. The one to the Queen purported to contain the plan adopted by Lord Melbourne in the murder; and the one to Lord Brougham contained a history of his (defendant's) life. The letters were well written, and were evidently the production of a person of good education. When searched, there were several large stones found in his pockets, and a small sharp-pointed dirk in a sheath. Mr. Conant said, he could not allow him to go at large, and should therefore order him to find bail. The defendant was subsequently sent to prison.—(Courier.)—*Ibid.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 17.

EASTERN WARS.

Lord ABERDEEN rose to move for certain papers which he considered indispensable for accurately understanding the state of affairs in the East. Two questions effected this subject which were as different from each other as day and night; he meant the one which related to Persia, and the other to the countries towards the East.---(Hear, hear.) As to Persia he did not mean to say a syllable, nor ask a question, nor the production of a single document. With respect to the East, in Affghanistan we were engaged in war —a very serious war---and had been so since October last; and it did not seem to be very unreasonable to him that they should wish to know what it was they were fighting about, and some of the causes that had brought us into this coudition. The noble viscount had produced certain documents which did not afford any material information as to the causes that led to these proceedings. He would look only to the manifesto of the Governor-General. That was a declaration which was of course partial, but was to be assumed to be taken as an explanation of the policy adopted in the East; and looking at that exposition, he thought it would appear to justify the worst imputations that ever had been cast upon the character of our eastern policy. It was to be looked at as a favourable statement issued by the Governor-General. The opinion to be formed from it might be modified by the contents of other documents yet to be laid on the table, but he thought it as rash and impolitic, as it was oppressive and unjust. The noble lord concluded by moving for copies and extracts of certain dispatches and correspondence.

Lord MELBOURNE said that with reference to the second section of the noble lord's observation, he thought, considering it possible that the opinions the noble lord had expressed might be modified by further information, it would have been somewhat fair, somewhat more prudent, somewhat more just altogether—more just towards the country to which the noble lord belonged, and towards those who had the conduct of the affairs of government, if he had abstained from declaring those opinions so freely at present. It was expressing a very strong opinion upon a policy which the noble lord admitted at the same time he did not understand; and it was a proof of that which had been experienced throughout the whole of the last war, that noble lords who sat on the opposite side of the house were too apt to forget, for party purposes, that which the real interests of the country required to be respected. He did expect that the noble lord would have furnished him with a list of the papers he wished to be produced, that he might have had an opportunity of minutely examining them, and of considering whether they ought or ought not to be produced. If the noble lord would let him have that list, and delay his motion for a day or two, he (Lord Melbourne) would be enabled to state what he felt upon the subject.

Lord Aberdeen wished to know, if the noble viscount refused him permission to comment on the declaration of the Governor-General, why he had laid that declaration on the table? Did the noble viscount mean that noble lords were to be silent on the subject of that declaration? (Hear) He was very happy to find that the noble viscount had learnt, since he had set on the ministerial side of the house, what the duties were of those who sat on the opposide side. (Cheers) He denied that he had stated anything which that declaration did not justify and did not call for.

Lord BROUGHAM said that he thought, from the document of the Governor-General, that that personage had placed himself in a very awkward situation; that he had shown no expediency, no justice, but the greatest possible dereliction of the straight and ordinary line of common reason. As to the other observations of the noble Viscount, he hoped that when the noble Viscount should be again in opposition, if such a thing were at all *in rerum natura*, (laughter,) which he should be in the dull, cheerless, placeless shade of opposition—he would not forget the lecture which he had just given, and in such a case he would be altogether silent, though the privilege of talking was generally supposed to be almost the only enjoyment an opposition had. (Laughter.) If the noble Viscount did so, he (Lord Brougham (feared that he would make a bad leader of an opposition. (Laughter.)

Viscount MELBOURNE—What I shall do when at the other side of the house it will be time enough for me to consider when I am there. (Laughter.)

Lord BROUGHAM had no doubt that it was a subject to which the noble Viscount would never apply his mind until he could not help it—(loud laughter) until he was compelled to do so by necessity.

After a few words from Lords Ellenborough, Ripon, and Melbourne the conversation dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.---MARCH 21.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The Earl of Roden moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state of crime and the administration of justice in Ireland. The noble lord recapitulated all the outrages of ribbonmen, and enlarged upon the atrocious crimes which were constantly occurring in Ireland. He stated that in the parts where tranquillity prevailed, it was only the tranquillity of death. He called their lordship's attention to the existence in Ireland of a systematic, organized, and secret conspiracy against the lives and property of all who would not join it. Those who were the greatest sufferers from this conspiracy were the poor farmers. (Hear, hear.) They were anxious to live in peace, but if they refused to join this conspiracy they were made to suffer the greatest cruelties. The ultimate aim of this conspiracy was the same as that of the Precursor Society —the separation of Ireland from England, which involved the great end of all---the annihilation of the Protestant faith. Her Majesty's government were well acquainted with the existence of this conspiracy. Their officers in various parts of the country had given them information of its existence; although, as their lordships would recollect, the noble marquis on a former occasion stated that he did not believe there was any such conspiracy in existence. In Ireland the law of England was paralyzed; the laws and canons of the Roman Catholic priesthood had superseded the British law; the trial by jury, the greatest feature, the pride, the glory of the British constitution, was in some parts of Ireland a curse; oaths were reckoned binding or not binding according to the circumstances to which they related---even murder itself as he should be able to prove to their lordships in committee) was palliated---any, under certain circumstances, was encouraged and called praiseworthy. (Hear.) The great end and object of those who produced this state of things he believed to be the annihilation of the Protestant faith in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He would only entreat their lordships not to consider the subject he had brought before them as a mere Irish subject---he implored them not to deal with it as with a mere Irish question, for it was closely connected with the interests of the empire at large. (Hear, hear,) It was impossible for their lordships to separate the interests of the two countries, for they were so closely united, that what was destruction in the one must necessarily be fatal to the other. Already, whilst he was addressing their lordships, Ireland was the battle-field of Protestantism in the empire. (Hear, hear.) It was a saying in the days of Elizabeth, and undoubtedly a true one, that—

He who would England win,
Must in Ireland first begin.

The saying was as true in the present day as it was in the days of Elizabeth. (Hear, hear.) He trusted, therefore, that their lordships would feel with him that the grounds he had laid were sufficiently strong to demand inquiry. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of NORMANBY did not shrink from the responsibility of anything that the noble earl had laid to his charge: although he owned that if the evidence adduced against him by the noble earl had been equal to the vehemence of his language, that responsibility would be heavy indeed. But he was ready now to prove upon the floor of that House that he had grappled with crime wherever he met it in the whole course of his government: that he had done so continually and successfully: and that so far from drawing an invidious distinction between himself and his noble friend who preceeded him in the government, he had taken every opportunity, whenever reference was made to the state of the country in his noble friend's time, to state as strongly as possible that he had been so situated as his noble friend, the height of his ambition would be to display the same energy, and rejoice in vindicating the law, that he had displayed. (Hear, hear.) He would prove to the noble earl that the present state of Ireland was not unparalleled in their lordship's recollection. (Hear.) He would prove this not by reading a few vague letters from gentlemen, though magistrates they were, but by reading the dispatches of former lord-lieutenants respecting the state of the country in their time---(hear, hear, hear), and by comparing the charges of judges at former periods with the charges of judges during his (Lord Normanby's) administration. (Hear, hear, hear.) With every possible personal respect for the noble earl, he would not have him think that he spoke in that House in the name of the Protestants of Ireland. (Hear, hear). He begged to tell the noble earl that there was a very considerable portion of the Protestant community---most respectable in situation and high in intelligence---who differed as widely fro m the noble earl in politics as they did from the Pope in religion. (Hear, hear, hear). The noble marquis then went into a detailed examination of the charges of the Earl of Roden, and proved that they arose from partisan exaggeration, and that wherever crime had been found to exist he had always executed the laws.

The Duke of WELLINGTON considered the admission on the part of the government, that a ribbon or secret society existed in Ireland, a sufficient ground for inquiry.

Lord BROUGHAM dwelt strongly on the extent to which punishments had been remitted by the Marquis of Normanby.

The Earl of Fingall wished to state that, from his own observation as a resident in that country, he believed the condition of Ireland to be progressively improving—that property was increasing in value—agriculture advancing—industry becoming more general, and that although great crime certainly existed—although the existence of conspiracies amongst the lowest orders could not be denied—the general condition of the country was nevertheless rapidly improving. (Hear.) He was satisfied that the noble lords opposite, as well as his noble friends near him, would bear him out in the statement, that the rate of the purchase of land in Ireland had considerably increased since the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Rill. Even in Tipperary, which was represented as the most desperate part of the country, estates had recently been sold at a very high rate.

The Earl of Rossmore and Lords Lismore and Plunkett opposed the motion.

The Earl of Donoughmore, and the Marquis of Westmeath supported the appointment of a committee.

Viscount Melbourne said that although this was a subject of great importance, admitting of the introduction of almost every topic, great and small, from grave matters, which affected the whole state of society, down to the appointment of a policeman, and, therefore, might lead to a very wide field of remark, and observation, and expatiation, still the question itself appeared to him to be very clear, very short, and very simple. There was not one of their noble lordships, from the noble lord who opened the debate down to the noble lord who last spoke—there was not a man who had taken a part in the debate, or who had listened to it in silence, who expected anything to result from this proposed inquiry—who thought that it would teach them anything—who thought they could learn anything by it—who thought that anything would be discovered or found out in consequence of it. There was not one who expected or supposed that when such an inquiry terminated, he would know anything more about the state of Ireland, and the remedies to be applied to it, than he knew at present. Good God! an inquiry into the general state and condition of Ireland! An inquiry into the conduct of the government would be something. That would have some meaning: there, possibly, something might be discovered. But at this time of day, considering how much they had inquired —how much they had investigated—how much they had examined—how minutely they had looked into the subject—how many hours they had devoted to it—how many committees of inquiry had sat—how many books had been published---how many reams of paper had been exhausted in the compilation of reports on the subject---considering all this, how could their lordships expect to discover anything from instituting a new inquiring upon the general state and condition of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) In the years 1824 and 1825 they had two committees of both Houses of Parliament, sitting for two whole sessions, examing every body, and inquiry into every thing. Since then other committees had been repeatedly appointed, in which the condition of Ireland had been amply considered. They had had committees upon tithes, committees upon education, and committees upon various other subjects, all of them more or less involving an inquiry into the general state of the country, and into the general feeling of the people. Last of all, they had had a most complete local inquiry carried on by the commissioners appointed to prepare the way for the introduction of the new Poor Law Bill, and who had gone most minutely into the whole state of the country, into the whole condition of its agricultural population, into the whole of the effects which its peculiarities had upon the character and feeling of its inhabitants. As the inquiry could elicit nothing but what was already known, the noble viscount opposed the motion.

After a reply from the Earl of Roden, their lordships divided:—Contents, 63; non-contents, 58: majority for motion, 5.

The House adjourned at four o'clok.

IRELAND.

The Marquis of Normanby said, that in reference to the committee relating to Ireland, which had been moved for last night, he had seen the list of the noble earl opposite of the committee proposed, in which he observed his own (the noble marquis's) name. He now wished to give the noble earl an opportunity of naming some other person in his stead. He did not think it would be his duty, or desirable in any way, that he should take any part in the proceedings of that committee. As regarded Lord Brougham's remarks of the preceding night, the learned lord proceeded upon the assumption that it was a part of his system to liberate prisoners wherever he went for the sake of popularity. He need scarcely deny such a charge. He had made that explanation with considerable pain, because friendships of twenty years' standing were not easily set aside; but he felt bound to say the noble lord had not acted in that matter with that sincerity which usually characterised him as to which he was entitled. Lord Brougham felt very sincere and unfeigned pain at hearing the concluding sentence of the noble marquis. He said, that in consequence of what had passed, he had withdrawn his friendship from him (Lord Brougham.) It was a matter of small moment to him (the Marquis of Normanby), but to him (Lord Brougham) it was a cause for much sorrow. That sorrow, however, was lessened, otherwise it might have been intolerable---it was considerably lessened, because he (Lord Brougham) had nothing to blame himself for. On the motion of the Earl of Roden, the Duke of Richmond was added to the committee on the state of Ireland. The conversation then closed....The Duke of Wellington's Estate Bill was brought up from the Commons, read a first time, and was ordered to be read a second time. The House then adjourned to Monday.---*March* 22.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 25.

SUPPLY—NAVAL ESTIMATES

The House then went into a committee of supply; Mr. Bernal in the chair.

The first vote proposed was £113,924 for the different expenses and salaries of the Admiralty-office.

Mr. HUME objected to the expenses which had been imposed on the country in sending out the Queen Dowager to Naples and Malta, in the *Hastings*. He did not know why an 80-gun ship should have been taken from the service of the country to be given to her Majesty, when they had already given her £100,000. The grant originally awarded to the Queen Dowager was to a shamefully enormous amount, and he did not know why the country should be put to more expense on her account, or why there should have been such a misapplication of the naval force as there was in this instance.

Mr. C. WOOD said that the hon. member was to a considerable extent misinformed. It was true that the *Hastings* had carried out the Queen Dowagar to Naples, and subsequently to Malta. But then it was not true the *Hastings* was not available as a ship of war, for she had been actually so employed on the coast of Spain. During the time of the passage it could not be available as a ship of war, but the moment her Majesty returned the vessel could again be employed.

Mr. HUME thought it was a very curious misapplication of the public service to have a vessel employed in conveying a Queen Dowager, when it was wanted at Vera Cruz. What he asked, were they doing with the three packets that they did not lend one of them to her Majesty, and have their ships of war to maintain the interest and honour of the country. If the ship were not wanted, let it be disbanded. He really did think that it was a most serious charge against the Admiralty, it being a misapplication of the naval force.

Sir C. ADAM denied that this was a misapplication of the naval force. The *Hastings* was not applied particularly to the purpose of going out with Queen Adelaide. It had, too, been actually engaged on the coast of Spain. When it came home it would, too, be employed in defending Sheerness, which the hon. member for Birmingham told them was about to be attacked. Even if there were expenses in the sending out and bringing home so illustrious a personage as the Queen Dowager, he did not know that they could be reasonably objected to; but the fact was that the Queen Dowager had insisted upon not permitting the country to be put to one farthing expense on her account, and to have the expenses paid out of the £100,000 to which the hon members for Kilkenny had alluded. (Cheers.)

Sir C. Adam and Mr. C. Wood defended the appointment.

The vote, after some further discussion, was agreed to.

The next vote proposed was £2,550 for the office of the registry of merchant seamen.

Sir E. CODRINGTON complained of the hardship inflicted upon merchant seamen in stopping their wages after the vessel was shipwrecked, whereas in the navy, as long as they kept under the command of their Officer, they were paid.

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON thought the gallant member cast unmerited censure upon the shipowners in this matter. The crew made their agreement for the whole voyage, and when that voyage was not completed they, of course, could not claim for that part of it which remained unperformed.

Captain PECHELL begged to draw the Secretary of the Admiralty's attention to a point which had been the subject of much complaint, the stoppage of pensions for good conduct to parties when in active service.

Mr. C. WOOD said that the practice was not a new one, nor confined to the Admiralty. On the contrary, it had been a principle acted upon for upwards of twenty years in all public offices, that no man should receive pension and pay at the same time. By a measure, however, which was passed a few years ago, it was provided that where pensioned seamen were called upon by proclamation to serve, they were to be allowed their pensions together with their pay.

The vote was then agreed to.

£26,597 was then proposed to defray the salaries of those engaged in several scientific departments.

Mr. M. ATTWOOD begged to call attention to the fact that there were twenty-two foremen in the navy-yard who had belonged to the naval school, and yet were without any prospect of promotion.

Mr. WOOD said that so far from these men having any right to complain, it was a fact that of the eighteen foremen, no less than eleven were members of the naval school, and they had, in many instances, been promoted over men ten years their seniors.

Mr. HUME said there was an item in this vote of which he quite approved. It was £100 for rendering available the library of the late Dr. M'Quinnal. This was an example which he had no doubt would be followed by other members of the naval profession. There was another item, of which he did not see the object. It was to support an establishment for scientific education at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth.

Mr. C. WOOD said that this establishment was founded for the purpose of combining scientific knowledge with practice.

Sir E. CODRINGTON bore testimony to its utility.

After some further discussion the vote was agreed to, as were also the following:—

£121,318 for the salaries of the officers and civil expenses of the naval establishment at home.

£19,694 for the salaries of officers and contingent expenses of the naval establishment abroad.

On the question that £468,059 be granted for the wages of workmen, etc., in the dock-yards.

As the *Times* of this morning says, there is undoubtedly a *hope* that the Ministry may be defeated on the Irish question. There is undoubtedly a *hope*. It might be seen in the flushed visages of the Tories last night; it may be read in the ravings of their journals this morning. There *is* a hope; but without the least hesitation it may be predicted that the hope is foredoomed to disappointment. Whatever sins of omission or commission we may have to lay at the door of the present House of Commons, we do not for an instant presume to suppose anything half so degrading to the character of the majority of that assembly as that they could bring themselves to affirm the principle that is in opposition to the principle of liberal Government, on which their verdict will be taken. Nothing is more beyond suspicion than that they will be induced, by any lukewarmness among a few of their body, or treachery among a much smaller number, to allow the condemnation, by a vote of that House, of the system of Government pursued by Lord Normanby, and adopted by Lord Ebrington. In the event of such a retrograde movement, the Melbourne Cabinet is finally dissolved. Lord John Russell, of course, intimates that such would be the immediate effect of an adverse vote on the question be will submit. But we are aware that it is not the fear of such a result which would deter many of the Liberal party from standing aloof, and leaving Ministers to their fate. Many of them, we admit, have too much reason to feel disappointed, and to complain of the scanty measure of good which has rewarded their devotion to their allies, to be very apprehensive of the consequences of a Ministerial defeat. But even the most inveterate of these will shrink from the responsibility of allowing the principle of Lord Normanby's Government to be condemned in the House of Commons---and of abandoning their allies, little as they may have gained by them, upon the one leading question of their policy, on the excellence of which all Reformers are agreed---for the excellence of which the thanks of the empire are their due.---(Courier.)

THE STRUGGLE.—Lord John Russell's announcement of the Ministerial intention to ask a vote of "confidence from the House of Commons—for such, in effect, under existing circumstances, would be an approval of Lord Normanby's Irish administration—has put party politicians once more on the alert. Will a majority rally round the Ministry?—Are Ministers themselves anxious for a countervote? or do they desire an excuse for retiring on their "Irish policy?" If so, the opportunity is already offered. The Lords have passed what Lord Melbourne called a vote of "pure censure, and nothing else," on the Ministry. But then, by postponing retirement till after Easter, another quarter's salary is secured! The general conduct of these men justifies the imputation of mean motives on the present occasion. So perhaps they intend to retire, but not till after Easter.—*Spectator.*—*March* 23.

We learn with much satisfaction the course taken by Lord John Russell, in giving notice that, in consequence of the decision in the Peers, he would bring the subject of the Irish policy under the consideration of the Commons after Easter, and take the opinon of the House on it, and resign should it be adverse, or continue to carry on the Government, notwithstanding the hostility of the Lords, if supported by the confidence of the Commons. This course is taken in the right spirit, and on the right principle, that the existence of Ministers depends on the support of the Commons, and not on the pleasure of the Lords. The question at the root of the conflict since the passing of the Reform Bill has been whether the Lords or the Commons should have the choice of the party to be entrusted with government; and Ministers would have made a craven and unprincipled submission if they had resigned the Government of the country at the bidding of the Tory Lords. Of all the policy of the Ministry, the Irish policy will best bear the attack of enemies, and justify the support of friends.—*Examiner.*—*Ibid*

A UNITED MINISTRY!—A comparison of the division list of 19th February, on the motion to hear evidence, with that for the Committee on the cornlaws, on Monday last in the House of Commons, present some changes, principally in the votes of men in office. The Earl of Surrey, Mr. R. Gordon, and Mr. Shell, sided with the Majority; but every other Minister, principal or subordinate, divided with Mr. Villiers. Among them were Lord John Russell, Lord Howick, Lord Palmerston, Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Spring Rice, and Lord Morpeth. Mr. Poulett Thomson, being unwell, paired off. It will be recollected that in the Lords, Earl Fitzwilliam received the votes of Lord Holland and Lord Minto; so that Lord Melbourne is opposed by 9 out of 13 members who with himself make up the Cabinet, on the most important question with which the Government has to deal. And be it remembered, the discordance is notorious: the policy which a majority of his colleagues maintain has been vehemently denounced by Lord Melbourne, as productive of the greatest practical mischief, and the principle they uphold, as the "maddest and wildest" his imagination can receive, Yet they go on together!—(Spectator.)—*Ibid.*

The unanimous condemnation passed by the House of Commons upon the conduct of the French Government, throughout the whole course of their Transatlantic aggressions, produce a great moral effect in France. The tone of every speaker throughout the whole course of the debate was so perfectly, so studiedly respectful to the French nation, that the most fastidious Frenchman would seek in vain for an expression on which to fasten a quarrel; yet there was throughout a tone of dignity and calm determination, calculated to raise the character of the House of Commons wherever their proceedings of last night are read.—There was one announcement made by Lord Palmerston, however, that will be hailed with satisfaction by the whole country. It will be recollected that when Charles the Tenth's Ministers seized upon Algiers, the Tory Ministers of the day—the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel—contented themselves with the personal promise of Prince Polignac that France would not retain permanent possession of any part of Algiers. The Government of Louis Philippe refused to recognise so vague an obligation, and Algiers has become a part and parcel of the French empire.—Lord Palmerston, we rejoice to learn, has obtained a "*formal*" add positive declaration, with respect to Mexico and Buenos Ayres, that France will neither retain permanent possession of any part of their territory, or (if we understood his Lordship correctly) attempt to change the forms of government existing in those countries. We trust this "formal" engagement is couched in such clear terms as will make it impossible for any future French Cabinet to explain away its obligation.—*Courier, March* 20.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

On the 26th ult. Mr. Van Buren addressed a message to the Senate of the United States, detailing pretty much as they are already known to the British reader the incidents of the late collision. The message is plainly an apology for the conduct of the Governor of Maine; but it is wholly unsuccessful in justifying that person's conduct. Mr. Van Buren denies the possesory right claimed by Sir John Harvey to be exercised by Great Britain, until the disputed boundary shall have been finally adjusted. The denial is grounded upon the supposed absence of any formal acknowledgement of that right by the United States. Admit that no such formal acknowledgment exists---the possessory right is no less clear. Great Britain has been for a century in undisturbed possession of the disputed territory; the United States have never been in possession of it. Their claim to a part rest upon a clause in the treaty of 1783, which promises to fix a boundary, and thereby to cede some portion of the district. It is plain, therefore, that until the actual cession shall have been made, the *possessory* right of Great Britain to the whole remains undisturbed. Admitting however, for argument, that Great Britain had not an exclusive right, did not confer that right upon the authorities at Maine. They at least had no exclusive right---first, because Maine is no independent foreign power; secondly, because not even the federal government itself could have such a right. In calling the territory "disputed," Mr. Van Buren admits so much; for over a disputed territory the parties litigant can exercise but a joint authority, save when the jurisdiction is provisionally reserved, as it generally ends rationally to the party in possession. The proceedings of the Governor and state of Maine, commenced and conducted as they were without the authority of the *national* Government, were clearly as piratical as the invasion of Prescot or Navy Island---and *with the national authority*, such proceedings, commenced and conducted without communication with the British government, must constitute an act of hostility. There is no other term---the invasion of the Aroostock territory was an act of piracy or an act or war. Mr. Van Buren confesses as much in practice, though he does not dare to characterize the affair as it deserves, for we find that he requires the Governor of Maine to withdraw his pirate expedition. We confess that though probably the danger of war is for the present postponed the impression produced upon us by this affair is unsatisfactory. We do not forget that at the very commencement of the Canada rebellion Mr. Van Buren disinterred this question of the Maine and New Brunswick boundary, and put it in the front of his Message to Congress as one *particularly suiting the time*. The apology for Fairfield's outrage upon the law of nations is altogether of a piece with the palliatory terms employed by the President when speaking of former piracies and it seems but too clear that Mr. Van Buren is not the man to avert very long that war between Great Britain and the States---the first effect of which will be to involve both nations in enormous expense; the next, to break up the American Confederion---indeed, the acknowledgment of the right of Maine to make war by herself, is a great step towards that--and the last and worst result to throw back for centuries the civilisation of our Republican kinsmen.---(STANDARD' Morch 20.

The tone of the President's Message is remarkably conciliatory, and altogether well calculated to allay the war ferment on the frontier. Mr. Van Buren frankly admits that both parties have been in the wrong, and by pointing out the imminent danger to the peace of England and America of allowing this question to remain undecided, as exemplified in these incidents, he urges the necessity of an immediate friendly adjusment. The Washington correspondent of the *Courier and Inquirer*, writing of the effect produced by the President's Message, and the debate which followed its presentation to Congress, says—"The prevailing impression here may be briefly stated. Great Britain is having so long acquiesced in unjust claims. Governor Fairfield is wrong in having undertaken a rash, ill-advised, and ill-executed movement. And all parties would be double and trebly wrong, if, in the nineteenth century, they should suffer a question of this kind to interrupt the pacific relations of two countries, bound together by so many ties of hindred, association, and interest, as are the United States and Great Britain" In the truth of the closing observations, we wholly and heartily concur.—*Sun, Ibid.*

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By the Scotland, which arrived yesterday at Liverpool, we have received New York papers to the 6th instant. These papers give reports of the proceedings o Congress up to the termination of its session, and our readers will observe that these proceedings evince the worst possible spirit. The President has been, indeed, instructed and empowered to prepare for war with Great Britain, to the extent of levying an additional force of *fifty* or *sixty thousand* men; and the speeches of members sufficiently prove that if he do not avail himself of the opportunity, the praise will be due to his own prudence, rather than to the wisdom of the Senate and representative body. The boundary question forms, of course, the ground of provocation, and in the absence of all practical occasion for complaint---all such reason, and all pretence of such reason, having ceased. ---Sir John Harvey's allusion to the exclusive jurisdiction *provisionally* exercised by Great Britain over the disputed territory, is treated as an adequate cause of war between the nations. The process by which this *provisional*, and but *provisional* claim, is raised to the dignity off an outrage upon the independence of the republic is a curious example of the petti-fogging arts to which angry and ill-disposed men will descend in order to pick a quarrel when they know themselves to be clearly in the wrong. We quote the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs:---

"The idea, occasionally suggested in some of the British documents, that prior to the peace of 1783 the government of Great Britain was in possession of the whole country, and that this constructive possession must be considered as continuing until she is divested of it with her own consent, is one which the United States can never sanction, or even listen to, without strong repugnance. It implies that the people of the United States hold their country by a grant from the British Crown, made in the treaty of 1783---a doctrine which was successfully resisted by the ministers of the United States even when it was advanced by remote implication, prior to the signature of the treaty, by their refusing to treat with the British ministers until their credentials were changed.

"At a subsequent period of our history, the same doctrine was advanced in argument; and at that period, also was as it must ever be, met with constant contradiction. The people of the United States hold their country by virtue of the declaration of the 4th of July, 1776; and the treaty of 1783 did nothing more than arrange the boundary lines between the two nations, independent of each other in fact and in right. So far, therefore, as the claim of Great Britain to the jurisdiction over the unsettled parts of Maine is founded upon the twice exploded theory that the rightful sovereign of all that she has not granted away, it cannot be submitted to without sacrifices of honour which the American nation never would make."

"The idea" that, prior to the peace of 1783, Great Britain was in possession, not of the "whole country," but of "the disputed territory," has nothing in it either repugnant to truth or insulting. Granted, for argument sake, that the declaration of the 2d of August stripped Great Britain of her authority and jurisdiction over a part of the North American continent, it is plan that it stripped her of authority and jurisdiction over the portion only represented by the subscribers to the declaration; but that the territory so long in uncertainty was not so represented, is clear from the fact, that it had been since 1776 in that doubtful state, and from the treaty of 1783, which acknowledges it to be uncertain. In every such case the authority and jurisdiction remain of right in the *de facto* possessor; and to pretend that the defence of the possession constitutes an usurpation, is to assert an impudent falsehood. The declaration of 1776 says nothing of territories or boundaries; to say that it speaks for the disputed territory is in fact to beg the whole question, and to contradict the terms of the treaty of 1783, declaring that the question was unsettled. But an attempt is made to rebut the claim of Great Britain to an uninterrupted possession since 1776, upon the ground that some Republican Americans have furtively invaded the lands, and because Great Britain has not been always able to maintain strict order in the desert. Such a line of reasoning would deprive Great Britain of the Canadas, for they too have been invaded by Republicans, and negatived the authority of the central government of the States, which has found it impossible to control the sympathisers at Buffalo, Ogdensburgh, Schlosser, &c. But if Great Britain has not the provisional authority and jurisdiction in the disputed territory, what power has? Certainly not the United States---for the ministers of the Republic have disclaimed it in every negociation. The state of Maine? No such state as the state of Maine exists cognisable by an independent power---the state of Maine is no more to Great Britain than the parish of St. Giles-in-the-fields would be to France. The government of this country knows no North American government but the government at Washington: and that government has, by the treaty of 1783, acknowledged the territory in question to be "disputed" *i.e.*, of doubtful ownership; and by that treaty, and by all its subsequent acts, has asquiesced in the provisional occupation of it by Great Britain. It is ill, however, to waste words upon so plain a case. The hatred of the North American Republicans is boiling over for a war with Great Britain: they look with confidence and exultation to our crippled establishement, to our weak and corrupt government, and to the encouragement which the last 10 years have given to distraction and disaffection among ourselves; and war they will have, if not frightened by a total change of ministers and of measures in this country.---*Standard, March* 26.

Accounts have been received from St. John's, New Brunswick, to the 25th ult., by which it appears that the Governor was preparing the millitia for active service, and that detachment of troops had been moved upon the disputed territory. The 69th Regiment was on its way from Nova Scotia. At the date of this intelligence the agreement come to at Washington between the British Minister and the United States Government, with reference to the contentions with Maine, had not, it would seem, been received at St. John's.—*Times, March* 26.

The North Eastern Boundary Question occupies attention almost exclusively in the United States. The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom the papers connected with the subject had been referred by the House of Representatives, had made their Report. The Committee assume a high tone, as American politicians always have done on this subject, and after going over the usual arguments by which the claim of the United States to the territory in dispute is usually supported, they conclude by recommending that a Special Embassy be immediately sent over to England, for the purpose of bringing to a settlement this international difference of 50 years' standing.

Some of the papers mention Mr. Calhoun, others Mr. Webster, as being the person who is to proceed to the Court of St James's, to arrange the boundary question with the British Government.—

We understand from Washington that, in consequence of the events which have occurred in Maine, the President of the United States has commissioned Mr. Calhoun to proceed to this country as an extraordinary minister, with full powers to settle every thing in reference to the boundary question. Mr. Calhoun has been a most distinguished man in the United States. He was Vice-President under the first administration of General Jackson, and is now a Senator from South Carolina, and is considered altogether as a most able man.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India stock was held yesterday.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

Mr. Poynder rose for the purpose of moving "that there be recorded on the minutes of the proceedings of the Court of Proprietors two petitions from the clergy and laity of Winkfield, Wiltshire, and its vicinity, and from the clergy and laity of Bury St. Edmund's and its vicinity, addressed to the proprietors of East India Stock, and presented at the General Quarterly Court of the 26th of September 1838, praying that the dispatch of the Court of Directors of the 20th of February, 1833, dispensing with the attendance of all officers, civil and military, in the Company's service, at idolatrous rites, ceremonies, and superstitions, contrary to their conscientious feelings, should immediately and fully be carried into effect." In submitting his motion to the Court, the hon. proprietor contended that the last dispatch sent out to India with reference to this subject, did not, in his opinion, carry out the great object of the dispatch of February, 1833; but, on the contrary, was in some points adverse to the tenour and spirit of the directions contained in the latter document. In the dispatch of August last, the directors stated, "that Sir Peregrine Maitland was mistaken in assuming that it was the directors' desire to depart from their orders of 1833." But if that were so, why did they accept of Sir Peregrine Maitland's resignation, when by a little explanation they could have removed any erroneous impression that he might have imbibed? But it was quite clear that there was no mistake in the matter; for by a subsequent dispatch of the 18th of October, 1837, addressed to the Governor General of India, in answer to the memorial of the Madras Christians, the directors order, "That no customary salutes or marks of respect to native festivals be discontinued at any of the presidencies; that no protection hitherto given be withdrawn; and that no change whatever be made in any matter relating to the native religion, except under the authority of the supreme government." Now, no direction could be more plain than these. How, then, could it be averred, in the dispatch of August, 1833, that "There was no desire on the part of the directors to depart from their orders of 1833?" There was no foundation for such an assertion. It was further evident that the directors meant to enforce their decree of the 18th of Oct. 1837, opposed as it was to their orders of February, 1833, for they declare, in their dispatch of the 8th of August last, that "they do not intend that any alteration should be made in the practice which has hitherto regulated the appointment of escorts to natives of rank on their way to places of religious worship, as in that case it must be self-evident that the honour is done to the individual, and not to the occasion." That was a doctrine which he and many others could not reconcile to their feelings and consciences. This nice distinction between the honours offered to those attending this worship, and to that worship itself, they did not understand. So far was this distinction from being "self-evident," as the directors asserted, that he was prepared to show that the whole native population of India considered the honours paid to native chiefs attending heathen worship as so much honour rendered to that worship itself. If they believed their own chaplains, and every missionary who had transmitted accounts from India, such was the indisputable fact. The hon. proprietor then alluded to the observations made by Lords Ellenborough and Brougham on the 31st of July last, in the House of Lords, when they gave it as their opinion that any abatement of the outward marks of respect customarily paid at heathen festivals would probably lead to violence and massacre, and argued that those noble lords would not have fallen into such a mistake if they had had an opportunity of reading the able and conclusive appendix to the Madras memorial, which was not laid before parliament, although the memorial itself had been produced. The hon. proprieter then proceeded to quote a variety of communications from clergymen and others, to show to how great an extent the system of obliging European officers to attend at the celebration of heathen ceremonies was carried; and also to prove that the natives looked upon their attendance on such occasions as an honour done to their peculiar worship. But it was said, that as the attendance of European officers at those ceremonies was of long standing, it could not now be omitted. The same thing might be averred of suttees. They were of long standing, and for a series of years 666 widows were annually on an average burnt. But was such a practice to be continued on account of its long standing? Assuredly not. And it was put an end to by Lord W. Bentinck. In the like manner Colonel Walker had removed the stain of infanticide. And although Lord Ellenborough had stated that a massacre would ensue if they refused the customary marks of respect at heathen festivals, yet the two great alterations to which he had alluded had been carried into effect without producing any disturbance whatever. The hon. proprietor said he was happy to pass to a more agreeable part of the subject, and he congratulated the Court on the evidence of greater light and better feeling presented in the third paragraph of the last dispatch, where it was stated that measures were in progress for doing away with the pilgrim tax; yet he wished that the directors had spoken more plainly and explicitly on the subject. But while he was grateful to God for the abolition of the pilgrim tax, he must be allowed to observe, that that was but one of 10,000 taxes on idolatrous proceedings from which they derived a revenue. Every cruel penance, every religious station, every heathen procession, every absurd devotion, every ablution, every offering, every prostration in India, was taxed for the benefits of the hon. company, and their hon. servants. The hon. gentleman contended, at some length, that the company ought to cease to have anything whatever to do with the care of the native temples, or to derive a profit from any of their religious ceremonies, and concluded by thanking the Court for the attention with which they had heard him.

Sir C. Forbes seconded the motion. He entirely concurred with all that part of his hon. friend's speech which related to the forcible attendance at Hindoo ceremonies and festivals. He claimed toleration for all religions—Christian,—Hindoo, or Mahometan. No person should be compelled to do anything contrary to his conscience, but should be allowed to worship God in his own way.

After an explanation between Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Poynder, with reference to what occurred in the General Court in 1827, on this subject—

The Chairman (Sir J. L. Lushington) said, there was no objection to place the petition on the records of the Court. He should, however, take that opportunity to refer to the resolution of the General Court in March last, when it was resolved, "That such questions had better be left in the hands of the Court of Directors." That resolution was accompanied by certain pledges, which pledges, he contended, had been redeemed. He han seen a letter written by the hon. mover, in which he designated that resolution as "iniquitous" and the policy of the Court of Directors as "miserable." He dissented from the statement. The Court of Proprietors and the Court of Directors were Christian people, but, while they were anxious to remove every subject of complaint, they ought not to act precipitately. To show that the Court of Directors had redeemed their former pledge, the hon. Chairman caused the dispatch of the 8th of August last to be read, and proceeded to say, that the hon. proprietor had been very severe upon parts of that dispatch. Amongst other things, the hon. proprietor had observed that the Court of Directors ought not to have accepted Sir Peregrine's resignation, if he were only labouring under a mistake. Now, the Court of Directors never had accepted his resignation. Sir P. Maitland tendered his resignation to the Queen, by whom it was accepted. The hon. proprietor had expressed a wish that the dispatch had been more explicit with respect to the doing away with the pilgrim tax. He could now, however, inform the hon. proprietor that the tax was done away with at Allahabad, and that measures were in progress to abolish it at Gyah and Juggernaut. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Strachan strongly condemned the system of compelling Europeans in the company's service to attend at idolatrous festival. Individuals were known to have been imprisoned for not obeying orders to this point, and others, on the same account, had been dismissed the company's service. Now, certainly they ought not to uphold a system which interfered with conscientious feelings. Much had been gained, for the principle had been conceded; but he must say, that the desired object would never be attained until the terms of the dispatch of 1833 were fully acted up to. The hon. proprietor concluded by reading a letter from an officer of high rank in India, totally denying a statement made by Mr. Lindsay on a former occasion, that certain British officers had after parade addressed the Sepoys, disparaging their religion, and pointing out the beauties of the Christian faith.

Mr. Poynder briefly replied, and the motion was agreed to.

PERMANENT LAND SETTLEMENT IN INDIA.

Mr. M. Martin then rose to move, "That a copy of the minute of Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, of the 31st of July, 1831, and of the minute of Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, on the extension of the permanent settlement to the ceded and conquerred provinces of Bengal, be laid before the Court." The hon. proprietor said, he had intended to move for documents relative to the resumption of rent-free land, but he should abstain from bringing that subject forward, and confine himself to the minute of Mr. Edmonstone and of Mr. Tucker relative to the extension of the permanent settlement. In bringing forward the subject, he had two objects in view---first, to prevent, if possible, the return of the scourge of famine, which so often afflicted India, and of which they had heard so much, even in the present year; and next, that a breach of faith should not be committed towards a vast population to whom the company were pledged on this subject. The hon proprietor contended, that a pledge had been given in 1802, 1805, and 1807, that a permanent settlement should be granted to the provinces specified in his resolution, which pledge had not been kept; and argued that such a settlement would have been most beneficial to India, and highly advantageous to the company. In support of his argument, he cited the opinions of the Marquis Wellesley, the Earl of Minto, the Marquis Cornwallis, the Board of Revenue Commissioners at Madras, and Mr. Colebrooke all of whom pointed out the beneficial tendency of a permanent land-tax, and the necessity of fixing it on the north-western provinces. He also quoted the opinion of the Court of Directors of a former day, who declared "That the permanent settlement would form an epoch in Hindostan, from which would be dated security of property and permanency of prosperity, and an important change full of the most beneficial consequences." With reference to the alleged breach of faith, he cited Mr Colebrooke's opinion, who observed, "That the disappointment of their expectation will be imputed by the Zemindars in the ceded and conquered provinces to breach of faith, in withholding the fulfilment of a promise, and declining to give effect to rights conferred on them by the British government," and he also quoted the opinion to the same effect contained in a letter, dated October, 1812, in the secret department of Bengal. Having dwelt on these documents at some length, the hon. proprietor proceeded to repel a charge which had been made against him, namely, that if his sentiments were adopted, the whole revenue of India would be undermined. He denied the correctness of that charge, and read a number of revenue accounts, to prove that the very contrary would be the effect. He then adverted to the dan ers which now threatened India on various sides, and argued that the only way to secure tranquility in that country was really to give the natives the benefit of an European government. They had no right to be there unless they did so. So long as they heard from day to day of famine in Cutch, in Kattywar, and in the Circars---so long as they heard of parents selling their children for a single meal of rice, how could they expect that the people would support them in time of danger? But if they attended to their wants and gained their affections, they might then set at defiance the machinations of their enemies. They were giving a free press to India; they were to a certain degree introducing Christianity there; they were encouraging the operations of mind by educating the people, and people thus enlightened would not long suffer themselves to be treated with neglect. In conclusion, the hon. proprietor said, that if he received any assurance that the Court of Directors would take up this important subject themselves, and work out the principle of the extension of the permanent settlement, which had been promised, but, he was sorry to say, had not been fulfilled, he would leave the Court quite satisfied and stir no more in the question.

Sir C. Forbes seconded the motion, to which he could not see the possibility of any objection. (A laugh behind the bar.) The Court of Proprietors had a right to be informed of the sentiments of those whom they had made directors on such a subject; and they could not be better informed than by the opinions of those two able men, Mr. Tucker and Mr. Edmonstone. What was there, he would ask, to excite laughter, when those two gentlemen were named? He could tell the Court of Directors that he would not place such unlimited confidence in them as not to demand what they had done or what they meant to do on this or any other subject.

Mr. Astell would oppose the motion. The hon. mover said he would abstain from introducing the resumption of free lands, because it was very difficult, and therefore it was better to leave it in the hands of the directors. Why, the question of a permanent settlement was a much more difficult one, and one that could not be settled by the Court of Proprietors. It was a question, he would say, that belonged to the Court of Directors, and these, he hoped, if the proprietors had confidence in them as he was sure they had, it ought to be allowed to remain.

Mr. Marriott opposed the motion.

Mr. Weeding wished that the documents should be laid before them. But when he agreed to that, he did not mean to say anything in favour of a permanent settlement. He denied that there had been any breach of faith, as asserted by the hon. mover. There was no breach of faith: it was a mere assumption.

Mr. H. St. George Tucker wished to make a few observations, as he had been particularly alluded to. As to the production of those papers, he should only say that he had no objection to the production of his minute, or of any other paper, in that court or elsewhere, which had been written by him. He had laboured at this question for 30 years. He had come before the public with his opinions on it, and had left them to be answered by those who were able to do so. He was always friendly to the permanent settlement, as being better for the people, and better also for the government. (Hear, hear.) He certainly did think that the proprietors had a right to call for these documents, and to form their opinion of the conduct of those whom they had placed in the direction. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman was of opinion that the motion ought not to be agreed to. Surely the Court of Proprietors could not be satisfied with the sentiments of two gentlemen, without having one of the reasons adduced on the other side, with reference to a subject that had been under the consideration of the directors 40 years. They had resisted a permanent settlement, not in violation of a pledge, for that pledge was coupled with conditions, and it was a matter of great doubt whether these conditions had been complied with.

Mr. D. Solomans opposed the motion, but still it was matter of consideration whether the Court of Directors could not afford some succinct information on the subject.

Captain Shepherd was of opinion that the Court of Proprietors had a full right to ask for information on this or any other subject. He still he thought it was impossible for the Court of Proprietors to legislate on such a question. He approved of long leases, and he would say that their faith was plighted, 30 years ago, to grant a permanent settlement, which promise they ought in honour to fulfil.

The Deputy Chairman opposed the motion. Unless all the papers were given, it would be a mere one-sided question. The government was now occupied, and had been for some time, in settling the north-western provinces, and measures to secure the rights of the people and of the company were in progress (hear, hear), and had been successfully carried on for several years (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Warden opposed the motion, as did also Mr. Twining.

Mr. M. Martin replied.

The Court then divided, when there appeared--

For the motion	10
Against it	35
Majority	25

HILL COOLIES.

Sir C. Forbes wished to ask a question relative to the unfortunate Hill Coolies, who had been transported from Bengal. An Order in Council had been sent out, directing the Indian government to suspend the regulation for allowing the transportation of those poor people. But it appeared that the trade had gone on after that order had gone out. He had received a letter from Calcutta, in which the writer said, "An Order in Council arrived some time ago to prevent the transaction of Hill Coolies, but so supinely has the government acted on it, that only a few days ago the interdict was published. During the intermediate time the Coolly agents were not idle, of course; and I can state, from my own knowledge, that the Forth, bound to the Mauritians, is now proceeding down the river, with 300 Coolies on board." He wished to know when that Order in Council was published in India, and at what date the dispatch containing it was received in that country? He requested also to know whether the directors had turned their humane attention to providing some kind of protection for those unfortunate persons when they arrived in the colonies.

The Chairman said he could not, at that moment, state the exact date when the Order in Council was received. The order of the Court of Directors was clear and distinct--namely that it should be carried into effect immediately. He was exceedingly sorry that such a delay as the hon. baronet stated should have taken place, and that in consequence a ship should have been loaded with those people. As to any regulation for protecting these person, the hon. baronet must be aware that the Court of Directors had no power of that kind. It rested entirely with the local government wherever they might be employed.

FORTRESS OF ADEN.

Sir C. Forbes said, it was generally known that the fortress of Aden, in the Persian Gulf, had been attacked and taken by our troops, and that the loss on our part was 15 or 30 persons. Now, as some friends of his, who had relations serving officers in the force employed, were in a state of uncertainty as to their safety, he wished to know whether the Court of Directors had received any dispatch, detailing the affair, and containing the names of the killed and wounded?

The Chairman said the directors were aware of the taking of Aden, but they had received no account of these who had fallen on that occasion.

The Court then adjourned --*Standard, March* 22.

MEETING OF JAMAICA PROPRIETORS.

One of the most numerous meetings of the Jamaica proprietors which has ever taken place was held on Saturday last. It had been convened by the agent for Jamaica, to take into consideration the measure which Mr. Labouchere is to bring forward to-morrow night in the House of Commons, for taking away from the people of Jamaica their Assembly; that is, the representative part of their constitution, and, indeed, the only security for their property. Viscount St. Vincent was in the chair.

Amongst the numerous persons present were the Marquis of Sligo, Lord Seaford, Sir Alex. Grant, Bart., Sir Wyndham Dalling, Mr. Burge, the agent for Jamaica; Mr. Robert Gordon, M.P., Bernal, M.P., Mr. Archdeckne, Messrs. Beckfords, Mitchells, Rankin, A. Stewart, Phillpotts, Dickenson, Spencer, Smith, &c., &c.

Mr. Burge opened the business of the meeting by detailing the circumstances under which the proposed measure was brought forward, showing its unwarrantable violation of the constitution of this great colony, its flagrant injustice, and its injurious effects on proprietors here as well as in the colony, and he concluded by proposing the resolutions which appear in another part of our paper.

They were seconded by Sir Wyndham Dalling, Bart.

Lord Seaford opposed the adoption of these resolutions, dissenting from the view taken by them of the effects of the proposed measure. His lordship suggested that a petition should be prepared and left for signature, which should be signed by those who concurred in the resolutions. By this it would prevent the expression of any opinion of the meeting.

Mr. Burge said that, if, contrary to his expectation, there could not be any hesitation felt by the meeting upon the question now before them, which was whether the Jamaica Assembly should be taken away---(No, no, from all parts of the meeting)---he would, of course, bow to their wishes; but if, as he expected, there could be but one feeling expressed by a vote on these resolutions. (Loud cries of Hear, hear, from all parts of the meeting.) He must have their opinion whether the Assembly ought not to be taken away. (Cries of Never, never.) It was the more necessary that this opinion should be expressed, because it had been insinuated, but he hoped there was no truth in it, that there were persons in England, connected with Jamaica, who had persuaded the government that it would be better to do away with its Assembly. This meeting must show whether these persons, if they ever had so spoken, had uttered the sentiments of the great body of Jamaica proprietors here. He must, therefore, have the meeting upon his resolutions. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Phillpotts followed, and combated observations made by Lord Seaford.

Sir A. Grant took a very luminous view of the question, and expresed his intention of voting for the resolutions.

Mr. Gordon and Mr. Bernal followed, the latter intimating that he should not vote at all.

The meeting, which seemed to have but one opinion called for a division.

Mr. Burge shortly referred to some of the topics which had been urged by Mr. Gordon and Mr. Bernal, and here a division took place, and seven only held up their hands against the resolutions.

They are to form the subject of a petition to her Majesty and both houses of parliament, praying to be heard by counsel against this atrocious measure.

Thus terminated a meeting which we hope will induce her Majesty's government to pause before so great an outrage on the constitutional rights of our fellow-subjects is committed as that which is meditated by the proposed measure.

We understand Mr. Burge, as the agent on behalf of the legislature of Jamaica, also intends to present a petition praying to be heard at the bar against the bill.—Standard, March 25.

VINDICATION OF LADY FLORA HASTINGS.

It is not our practice to notice matters of private scandal, but, called upon to publish a statement corrective of certain injurious impressions, and in vindication of a lady's reputation, we have only to comply. The following letter is from the uncle of Lady Flora Hastings, dated March 21 :---

"Sir,—Many false and contradictory reports of the deplorable insult which has been lately offered to my niece, Lady Flora Hastings, at Buckingham Palace, having appeared in the public papers, I, as her Ladyship's nearest connection, feel it my duty to request of you to publish the following account of the transaction, for the correctness of which I vouch. An imperfect knowledge of the details of this odious affair has produced various false conclusions. In well-informed circles, where Lady Flora is known, the idea of her guilt was never entertained for a moment; but in other quarters, where, in the absence of positive information, a judgment is formed by what oozes out in the public papers, I find an injurious idea exists 'that she has been spared, or let off easy.'—The facts are briefly these:—Lady Flora arrived some weeks since from Scotland, very unwell. She immediately consulted Sir James Clark, the physician to both her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent. One symptom of her complaint was a swelling of the stomach. By dint of exercise and medical treatment she was getting better, the swelling had considerably subsided, and she had every hope of a speedy recovery, when, on or about the 1st of March, Sir James Clark went to her room and announced to her the conviction of the ladies of the Palace that she was pregnant. In answer to all his exhortations to confession, 'as the only means of saving her character,' Lady Flora returned an indignant but steady denial that there was anything to confess. Upon which Sir James Clark told her 'that nothing but her submitting to a medical examination would ever satisfy them, or remove the stigma from her name.' Lady Flora found that the subject had been brought before the Queen's notice, and that all this had been discussed, arranged, and denounced to her without one word having been said on the subject to her own mistress, the Duchess of Kent, who had no suspicion of what was going on, and whose sanction was not sought for, the humiliating proposition which had been made to Lady Flora. On leaving Lady Flora's room, Sir James Clark went to the Duchess of Kent, and announced his conviction that Lady Flora was with child; and was followed by Lady Portman, who conveyed a message from her Majesty to her mother to say that the Queen would not permit Lady Flora to appear till the examination had taken place. Lady Portman (who with Lady Tavistock are those whose names are mentioned as most active against Lady Flora) expressed to the Duchess of Kent her conviction of Lady Flora's guilt. 'Beloved mistress,' never for a moment doubted Lady Flora's innocence. She said that she knew her, her principles, and her family too well to listen to such a charge. However, the edict was given; and the next day, Lady Flora having obtained the Duchess of Kent's very reluctant consent---'for her Royal Highness could not bear the idea of her being exposed to such a humiliation'---but Lady Flora 'feeling it her duty to her Royal Highness, to her family, and to herself, that a point blank refutation should be instantly given to the lie,' submitted herself to the most rigid examination; and now possesses a certificate, signed by Sir James Clark, and also by Sir Charles Clark, stating, as strongly as language can state it, that there is no grounds for believing that pregnancy does exist, or ever has existed.' Lord Hastings, though at the time very ill from influenza, went to London instantly, and demanded and obtained from Lord Melbourne a distinct disavowal of his participation in the affair, and demanded and obtained an audience of her Majesty, in which, while he disclaimed all idea that the Queen had any wish to injure his sister he plainly, though respectfully, stated his opinion of those who had counselled her, and his resolution to find out the originater of the slander, and bring him or her to punishment. Lady Flora is convinced that the Queen was surprised into the order which was given, and that her Majesty did not understand what she was betrayed into ---for ever since the horrid event her Majesty has showed her regret by the most gracious kindness to Lady Flora, und 'expressed it warmly with tears in her eyes.' The Duchess of Kent's conduct was perfect; 'a mother could not have been kinder.' 'She immediately dismissed Sir James Clark from her service, and refused to see Lady Portman;' and has crowned her goodness by a most beautiful letter she has writren to the Dowager Lady Hastings, from whom the accounts were kept till all hope of avoiding publicity was impossible. I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Examiner.) "HAMILTON FITZ GERALD."

With reference to a subject connected with the proceedings at the Palace, we feel it our duty---and as it is nearly the first time we have alluded to it, so shall it be the last---to say that the highest personage in the realm has not hesitated to apologize to the lady against whom an imputation was raised, which, through that lady's nobleness of character and firmness of resolution was utterly and entirely disproved. That such scandals should occur in the court of so young a female sovereign is most lamentable---that such odious influences should exist as those by which they can possibly be suggested, is even worse---but that any individual, who could have been instrumental to the concoction of such an infernal calumny, should still be permitted to infest and infect the Palace, seems to us incomprehensible.---John Bull March 23.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE LIFE.

On Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, her Majesty and suite arrived at St. James's in three of the royal carriages, from Buckingham Palace, and held an levee. At the entrée levee the following noblemen and gentlemen were presented to the Queen:

Viscount Ebrington, on his appointment as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, by Viscount Duncannon; Mr. John M'Neill, on his return from Persia, by Viscount Palmerston; the Judge of the Admiralty, by Viscount Melbourne; Right Hon. Sir George Grey, on his appointment as Judge-Advocate-General, by Viscount Melbourne; Right Hon. H. Labouchere, on being appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the Marquis of Normanby; and Captain Sir John Brooke Pechell, on being appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, by Lord Minto.

At the levee the following presentations took place:—

Viscount Drumlanrig, on his appointment to the 2d Life Guards, by Colonel Greenwood; the Earl of Mulgrave, Scotch Fusilleer Guards, by the Marquis of Normanby; the Marquis of Ely, by the Marquis of Conyngham; Sir Denham Jephson Norreys, Bart., M. P., on taking the name of Norreys, by the Marquis of Normanby; Mr. T. C. Grattan, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, on his appointment to the consulship of Boston, by Viscount Palmerston; Mr. Henry Roper, on being raised to the bench at Bombay, by Sir J. Hobhouse.

After the levee her Majesty gave audiances to the Marquis of Normanby, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Palmerston, Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Conyngham, and the field-officer in waiting.

The Princess Augusta was not considered so well on Monday as she was the preceding week. Her royal highness is suffering from an attack of gout, to which she is subject.

Lady Barham and the Viscountess Forbes have succeeded Lady Lyttleton and Lady Gardiner as the Lady and Woman of the Bedchamber in Waiting on the Queen, and Viscount Falkland and the Hon. William Cowper have succeeded Lord Byron and Mr. Rich as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.—*Atlas, 9th March.*

LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 26.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Gilbert Earl of Minto, G.C.B., Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B., Captain Sir Edward Thomas Trowbridge, Bart., Captain Sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell, Bart, and Archibald Primrose, Esq. (commonly called Lord Dalmeny), her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories therennto belonging.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the following gentlemen, and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz :---

Philip Crampton, of Merrion-square, in the city of Dublin, M.D., Surgeon General to the Forces, and Surgeon in Ordinary to her Majesty in Ireland; and Henry Marsh, of the city of Dublin, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty in Ireland.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 1st day of March 1839, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. This day the Right Hon. Hugh Fortescue (commonly called Viscount Ebrington), and the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., were, by command of her Majesty, sworn of her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and took their respective places at the board accordingly.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MARCH 6.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Henry Roper, Esq., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 19.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Porter, Esq., to be Attorney General at the Cape of Good Hope.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Commander.—J. R. R. Webb, to the Ordinary at Sheerness.

Lieutenants —G. Rose, to the Curlew; Henry J. Matson, to the Water-witch; E. Jennings, to the Alert, vice Norington, superseded from ill-health; H. J. Wallington, to the Hazard.

Assistant Surgeon.—G. F. Rowe, to the Ætna.

Mates.—James Willcox, to the Waterwitch; H. Baugh, to the Implacable.

Vol. First Class.—T. C. Fraser, to the Britannia.

Masters.—F. J. Gruzoller, second master, to the Curlew, vice Moulls (appointment cancelled); T. F. Cheeseman, master's assistant, to the Victory; Fred. R. Sturdee, second master, to the Waterwitch.

Clerk.—G. A. Lance, clerk in charge, to the Curlew.

Warrant Officers.—Squire, carpenter of the third class, from the Victory to the Ceylon; Lovegrove, gunner of the third class of the Victory, to be Gunner of the Waterwitch; Oliphant, sup. gunner of the victory, to be Gunner of the Curlew; Douglas, boatswain, invalided from the Cruizer, to be borne as sup. Boatswain of the Victory; Robert Knight, to be acting Boatswain of the Victory; Reynolds, carpenter to the Victory, vice W. Cooper, who is placed on the supernumerary first class list for sea service, in order to superintend the Ordinary, with extra pay of 2s. 6d. per day for such service:—*Atlas. March* 16*th.*

Commander—John Keenan (1812) to the out-pension Greenwich Hospital, vice Williams, deceased.

Lieutenants—T. Baldock, to the Snipe; W. F. Glenville, from the Dido, to the Princess Charlotte; Joseph Taylor (1815) to the Coast Guard, vice Watson.

The following gentlemen passed their examination for Lieutenants at the College on Monday last:—Messrs. H. P. Hope, J. N. Norman (Rodney), D. Miller (Excellent), S. S. L. Crofton, Fitzjames M'Gregor, Wm. N. Hastie, W. D. Carroll, (Salamander), F. P. Coulls (Britannia).—*March* 23

MALTA.

Since the arrival of the Queen Dawager, Malta has been remarkably gay, and many illustrious visits have arrived to pay their respects to her Majesty. The Duke of Devonshire called in, on his way to the Levant, and after remaining two days, left in the "Acheron" steamer, for Athens and Constantinople. It is reported that her Majesty will leave on the 28th inst. in the "Hastings," for England, touching at Palermo and Barcelona. Several English amateur plays have been got up for charitable purposes under the patronage of her Majesty, who has been graciously pleased, during her stay here, to further, to the utmost, every charitable object. Her Majesty is building, at her own expense, a superb Protestant church, which will cost her at least 10,000*l.* The Queen is enjoying good health.—*Atlas March* 23.

GREECE.

Sir Edmund Lyons has received peremptory instructions to insist upon the most complete satisfaction for the Ionian subjects residing in Greece, who have lately had frequent occasion to complain of the treatment they have experienced. Sir E. Lyons has had several conferences on the subject with the members of King Otho's government. At Patras the British Consul had offered a reward of five hundred colonnati for the discovery of the authors or instigators of the assassination attempted on M. Rietti, an Ionian merchant. The principal assassin, who had been arrested, had succeeeded in affecting his escape. Several of the authorities of Patras were suspected of having been concerned in the murderous attempt.

The "Talavera," and a frigate, are ordered to Patras to support the reclamations of the minister, and their presence has already had a wholsome effect. A rumour was prevalent in the ports of the Levant that King Otho's government entertained the insane project of endeavouriug to wrest the Ionian islands from England.—*Ibid.*

MEXICO.

We have received the following by the French packet-ship Sylvie-de-Greasse, which has arrived at Havre:—

"The Eliza Ann, arrived at New Orleans on the 28th of January, from Matamoras, which place she left on the 19th of January, brings a number of the French residents at Mexico; among whom was the French Consul of Matamoras. She brings the subjoined intelligence:—

"General Felisola, having under his command 1000 men was surrounded in Matimoras by the Federalists, under the command of Colonels Mensos and Canelas, preventing provisons entering the town from the interior.

"On the 5th the Federalists, who approached withih a league of the town, were attacked by the troops of General Felisola, and the engagement remained undecided. The government troops lost several officers, and the Liberals two pieces of artillery.

"General Canaliza retreated from Tampico on Matamoras, and on his way was attacked by the Federalists under the command of Vital Fernandez, near Santa Theresa, and entered Matamoras in disorder during the night with 300 man. It was expected daily that the Federalists, would make a desperate attack en Matamoras

"The decree of expulsion against the French by the Mexican government was strictly put in force at Matamoras, by the prefect of police, who would only grant 15 days to the French to finish their affairs."

(From the *New Orleans Bulletin*, Feb. 26.)

FROM VERA CRUZ ---The United States sloop of war, Levant, Hiram Paulding, Esq, Commander, touched at the Balize on Sunday last, on her way from Vera Cruz (when ce she sailed on the 14th inst.), to Pensacola. She brings about 40,000 dollars specie.

The federal party appears to be triumphing throughout the principal states of the Mexican Republic

General Arista, who was made prisoner by the French at the time an attempt was made to force them to quit the harbour of Vera Cruz, has been liberated, and was expected to arrive in the city of Mexico about the 5th of February. General Santa Anna left Vera Cruz on the 12th instant for the seat of government, to enter upon the duties of President *ad interim*, while Bustamente, at the head of a strong force, marched against Tampico---and as our advices from that place represent General Urrea determined to cut his way into the thickest of the central party, we may soon expect to have tidings of a bloody and probably decisive battle being fought somewhere in the vicinity to San Louis Potosi.

The blockade of Vera Cruz was still vigorously enforced.

We likewise have an arrival from Matamoros, but no news of interest. An American sloop of war was off that place on the 15th instant---supposed to be the Warren.

FROM TAMPICO.---A gentleman who sailed from Tampico on the 15th February states that the intelligence from the frontier was favourable to the arms and progress of the federal party. The port of Tampico was not blockaded by any ships of war, nor was there any restriction upon commerce with the interior. Heavy gales of wind were experienced in the Gulf between the 1st and 12th of February, but no shipwrecks were reported.

(From the *New York G